

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## PRISON FIGURES SHOW DEEP CUT BY PROHIBITION

37 P. C. Less in Massachusetts  
at Saving of \$6,640,552,  
According to Survey

## COLD FACTS PROVE DRY ERA A SUCCESS

Contrast Discloses Social, Financial, Economic Benefits  
Beyond Possible Dispute

A prison population of 37 per cent less than before the adoption of prohibition, representing a financial saving of \$6,640,552.45, is only one of the many benefits that have accrued to Massachusetts through the Eighteenth Amendment, reports Cora Frances Stoddard, editor of the Scientific Temperance Journal, in a study of "Fifteen Years of the Drink Question in Massachusetts."

This survey shows seven years before the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment in striking contrast to seven prohibition years. Public order, youth and family conditions, public health and economic activities, all reflect benefits, in many cases directly attributable to prohibition.

The status of women shows marked improvement, says Miss Stoddard, who summarizes the survey as one showing that "Evidence from a wide area of human relations justifies the conclusion that Massachusetts has already derived substantial benefit from national prohibition of the liquor traffic." Miss Stoddard has based her conclusions upon a study of the public records, unusually complete, in Massachusetts.

**Arrests of Women Fall Off**  
Arrests of women for drunkenness in Boston have dropped 64 per cent under prohibition, the survey reveals, while arrests of women for all causes have gone down 37 per cent. The number of women in state prisons has decreased 48 per cent. Fatalities among women due to alcoholism have been cut from an average of 33, in the pre-prohibition years of 1913-1918, to an average of 19, in the prohibition period, 1920-1926. Alcoholism insanity is 58 per cent lower under prohibition.

Of the 14 houses of correction combined with jails, one, at Fitchburg, has been closed, and the Nantucket and Edgartown institutions have had no prisoners sentenced to them during the prohibition period.

One county jail was closed just before 1920 and has been sold; four were closed in the first years of prohibition, three of which have been sold. As late as 1915, 2000 persons

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

## Austria to Obtain International Loan, Italy Consenting

VIENNA—The Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Johann Schober's success in connection with the constitutional reforms bill has been followed by the news that the way has been cleared for Austria's securing a much-needed international investment loan.

Hitherto Austria has failed to secure Italy's sanction to a loan which sanction was essential under Article 7 of the second Geneva protocol of all powers guaranteeing a League of Nations loan to Austria. Italy's permission is now granted and the Austrian Parliament has passed a bill approving the loan negotiations.

This loan is to be used for continued investments in railways, posts and telegraphs and it will probably amount to \$40,000,000, while another loan for subsidizing private enterprise in house building is also likely. From the Austrian viewpoint, conditions in the world's money market at the moment are unsatisfactory, while foreign investors will require better guarantees of Austrian internal peace, in the form of the much promised, but hitherto unrealized, disarmament of private armed forces, such as the Heimwehr and Schutzbund.

VIENNA—Several Socialists were severely injured at Ebensee, Upper Austria, during a clash of the Fascist organization Heimwehr, gendarmes and workers. A number of the gendarmes were injured.

## ALABAMA DEMOCRATS DISCIPLINE BOLTERS

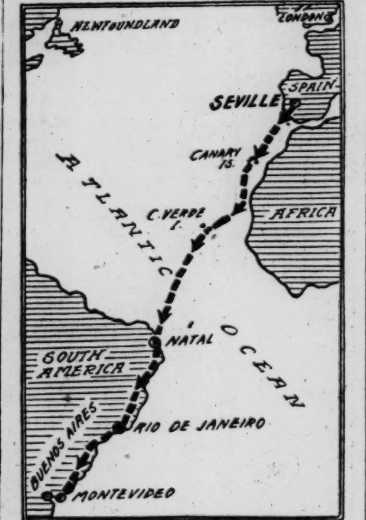
MONTGOMERY, Ala. (P)—The old guard Democrats of Alabama have ended a year-old fight to discipline party adherents who refused to vote for Alfred E. Smith in the last general election by adopting a resolution excluding from participation in the next Democratic primary those persons who voted for President Hoover or openly espoused his candidacy. The vote was 27 to 20.

Uppermost consideration was being given to the cases of J. Thomas Hefflin, United States Senator, who has said he voted the Democratic ticket in its entirety, with the exception of the Presidential nominee and Hugh A. Locke of Birmingham, a candidate for Governor in the Democratic primary of next August. Mr. Locke was one of President Hoover's most outspoken champions among the Democrats of the State last year.

Mr. Hefflin stumped the State for Mr. Hoover during the general election campaign opposing Alfred E. Smith.

It is generally conceded that both Mr. Hefflin and Mr. Locke will be independent candidates.

## Fliers' Proposed 6000-Mile Route to Uruguay City



## Spain-Uruguay Plane Reported Nearing Brazil

Atlantic Fliers Signalled  
1000 Miles From Coast  
on 6000-Mile Trip

The Uruguayan aviator, Maj. Tadeo Larrere-Borges, and his mechanic, Lieutenant Challes, who left Seville in their French Breguet plane at 12:40 p. m. (7:40 a. m. eastern standard time) on Dec. 15 in an attempted 6000-mile nonstop flight to Montevideo, capital of Uruguay, were reported 600 miles southwest of Cape Verde Islands at 8 a. m. eastern standard time, on Dec. 16.

The aviators skirted the western shore of Africa to a point south of Morocco and then headed out across the Atlantic, passing Cape Verde Islands toward Brazil, from which they propose to follow the South American coast line down to Uruguay.

MADRID—Major Larrere-Borges and Lieutenant Challes left Seville in the presence of a large crowd. Their airplane carried 4500 liters of gasoline and they hope to break the world's long distance nonstop flight. The fliers made straight for Casablanca, news reached Madrid at 3:30 a. m. that the plane was seen over Rabat, and two hours later it was sighted over Rio de Ora, West Africa. Their fuel supplies are sufficient for more than 50 hours.

One other attempt to beat the nonstop flight record of 4912 miles—Le Bourget to Manchuria, made by the Frenchmen Costes and Bellonte last summer—was started by Costes, who, accompanied by Paul Codos, took off at 8:50 a. m. on Dec. 15 in a machine carrying 1155 gallons of petrol, expecting to cover 5500 miles in a 52 hours' flight in a closed circuit from Paris, near Marseilles, to Avignon and Narbonne.

The previous record of 4460 miles, Italy to Brazil, was established by the Italians Ferrarin and Delprete in 45 hours.

A third effort at record-breaking—British attempt—was scheduled for Dec. 16, weather conditions being favorable. Preparations were in progress at an early hour at Cranwell, Lincolnshire, for a great Fairley-Napier monoplane to start at 8 a. m. on its attempt of 6000 miles nonstop flight to Cape Town.

The two-miles-long runway, along which the big machine is to take off with its heavy load of 1000 gallons of petrol.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

## Ford Gets Reward for Pointing Way Through High Pay Roll to Prosperity

NEW YORK—The Pennsylvania Society's Gold Medal has just been bestowed upon Henry Ford, who, in the words of Charles M. Schwab, president of the society, was "the first man to promulgate the doctrine that for real prosperity in this country, the working man should be prosperous."

Prominent Pennsylvanians and American leaders from as far west as Colorado were present when the medal was awarded Mr. Ford at the thirty-first annual dinner of the society.

Mr. Schwab praised Mr. Ford for what he has done to aid to American prosperity. He declared it was the duty of business men to lend their voice and hand to Mr. Ford's doctrine that prosperity lies in learning how to make the best article and in employing workers in such a way as to bring prosperity.

"He not only promulgated it," Mr. Schwab declared, "but he put it in practice, and we followed."

Mr. Ford's reply, "Thank you," was inaudible save to those close to him.

Mr. Schwab asked for a rising toast to Mrs. Ford, who was seated in the gallery.

Previous recipients of the society's medal are Andrew Carnegie, Viscount James Bryce, Cardinal Mercier, Marshall Poch, Marshal Joffre, Andrew W. Mellon and Charles G. Dawes.

Chester W. Cuthell, director of the Curtis Wright Corporation, the principal speaker, dwelt at length on commercial aviation.

"A year or so ago everyone seemed to be possessed with the idea that millions could be made overnight in aircraft securities," he said, "that period, however, seems to have passed, just as it has with other industries. The buying spree is over. In my judgment, the business was never on such a firm foundation."

## NEW PRAGUE CABINET FACES FARM CRISIS

Premier Plans to Unite  
Agriculture and Industry  
in Prosperity Move

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—The Premier, Dr. Frantisek Udrzalek, in an outline of the new Czechoslovakian Government's program, emphasized the significance of continued active co-operation by German political parties in state responsibilities and maintained that equality of all nationalities in administration and education would receive even greater attention.

The main problem facing the country now, he said, is the agricultural crisis and the Government would exert all its energies to bring about an understanding between agriculture and industry regarding questions of taxes, new roads, electrification and waterways. Investments, especially in Slovakia and Ruthenia, are expected to help in the necessary alleviation.

Czechoslovakia had introduced the gold standard, said the Premier, and state currency would be further strengthened by systematic amortization of state debts, while reduction in the number of social welfare and industrial taxes, and greater economy all round, is also planned (semi-official sources maintain that Dr. Karel Englis's next budget will be reduced by about 250,000,000 Czech crowns).

Dr. Udrzalek's program is inevitably a compromise, in view of the nature of his Cabinet, which is composed of representatives of bourgeois and Socialist parties of widely divergent views, and both Czech and German nationalists—this was the only possible result of the equal balance of parties after the last election.

The mixed character of the present Government is in fact both its strength and its weakness. It emphasizes the solidarity of the state and has a secure parliamentary majority. Nevertheless active close co-operation is almost impossible.

The first sittings of the present Parliament and Senate have produced much rowdy obstruction from the Communists, resulting in their suspension from both places for a number of future sittings.

## Atlantic Charts Found Inaccurate Following Quake

HALIFAX, N. S. (P)—Declaring that he had lost confidence in existing charts of the north Atlantic, following the submarine earthquake of Nov. 18, Capt. Helge A. F. Ellsen, commander of the Swedish-American Line flagship Kungsholm, here over the week-end from Gothenburg, stated it should be rechecked.

An echo-sounding machine, part of the equipment of the Kungsholm, which automatically takes soundings at intervals of 19 meters recorded differences in the depth of the ocean's bed varying to as much as 49 to 50 fathoms over an area of 200 miles in length directly on the northern Atlantic steamer route.

As the machine records only up to 250 fathoms, soundings were taken only when approaching Cape Race and on part of the distance from there to Halifax. Only a few of the soundings were found to be correct. That the changes are not restricted to the shallower parts of the Atlantic is being verified by reports from a fleet of cable steamers attempting to repair breaks caused by the disturbance.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

## Twenty-Five Years of Child Labor Reform

WASHINGTON—The need of more airports and of greater production and sale of aircraft, declaring only when approaching Cape Race and on part of the distance from there to Halifax. Only a few of the soundings were found to be correct. That the changes are not restricted to the shallower parts of the Atlantic is being verified by reports from a fleet of cable steamers attempting to repair breaks caused by the disturbance.

Mr. Cuthell stressed the need of more airports and of greater production and sale of aircraft, declaring only when approaching Cape Race and on part of the distance from there to Halifax. Only a few of the soundings were found to be correct. That the changes are not restricted to the shallower parts of the Atlantic is being verified by reports from a fleet of cable steamers attempting to repair breaks caused by the disturbance.

## JUGOSLAVIA GRANTS RELIGIOUS AUTONOMY

BELGRADE—King Alexander has signed the newly-adopted law concerning the Orthodox Church and Government's regulation of the various bodies in the State.

It continues the Yugoslav practice of complete tolerance toward the Jews and members of other faiths in addition to granting them autonomy in spiritual, administrative and financial matters heretofore enjoyed by the Orthodox Church. The Chief Rabbi, Dr. Alkalay, declares that the Jews are grateful to the King and Government for their liberality.

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## Venezelos Proposes Plebiscite on Greek Monarchy or Republic

Offer to Leader of Royalist Party Causes Sensation—  
Choice of Zaimis as New President Expected  
to Conciliate Conflicting Elements

ATHENS—Public calm has followed the election of Alexander Zaimis to the Presidency of Greece following disquietude occasioned in some quarters by the resignation of Admiral Paul Kondouriotis, the consensus being that the new President will be able to conciliate former conflicting elements because of this neutral attitude in domestic politics.

Somewhat of a sensation has been caused by the proposal of the Prime Minister, Eleutherios Venezelos, to Panayotis Tsaldaris, leader of the Popular or Royalist Party, M. Venezelos has offered, subject to the approval of other party leaders, to hold a plebiscite to settle the question whether Greece shall be a republic or monarchy. He told M. Tsaldaris he would be willing that the latter should assume charge of the Ministry of the Interior while the plebiscite was being held. M. Tsaldaris said he would reply at the "proper time."

The Venezelos proposal has provoked heated discussion as to its practicability and usefulness. The Constitution having been voted for, the plebiscite would have political significance but no juridical value.

LONDON—The Times leader of Dec. 16 refers to Alexander Zaimis as an ardent fisherman, lover of country life, scholar and statesman who has had wide experience as High Commissioner of Crete and as Prime Minister on seven occasions.

"Repeatedly called back from retirement to repair ruin caused by incompetence, misfortune or overweening ambition of other leaders, he will go down in history as one of those men who are politicians only from a sense of duty, who can never from a large following in quiet times, but to whose good sense, courage and moderation the Nation turns in moments of peril and confusion."

## BURNEY'S R-100 MAKES TRIAL TEST IN ENGLAND

British Government Has  
Option on Airship at End  
of Flight

LONDON—The R-100, Commander Burney's airship arrived over Cardington shortly before noon, on its maiden flight from Howden, Yorkshire.

Compared with the R-101 the Burney airship is slightly smaller though the same cubic capacity and is driven by six Rolls Royce petrol engines developing 4200 horsepower as against five heavy oil Beardmore engines with just under 3000 horsepower. There are three engine cars compared with five; the ladders connecting these cars with the hull are protected which is certainly much more pleasant for the mechanics in 70 miles per hour wind.

The passengers' saloon is a saloon with four balconies and a gallery in front of lounge, while two and four berth cabins, much the same as those of the R-101, the walls being painted fabric. The total cost has been \$240,000, and when the tests are completed the Government has the option to take over the ship.

The R-100, which was built in Howden, England, is expected to cross the Atlantic next June. The dirigible has several new features in its construction and has a greater flexibility than the earlier of the rigid ships. It is said to be the last word in comfort and the 100 passengers, the capacity of the ship, will find their most minute needs catered for.

It is designed for a top speed of 82 miles per hour and will use 5,000,000 cubic feet of hydrogen.

First flight will be across the Atlantic and it is regarded as the forerunner of a regular service between England and the United States, bringing those two countries within 60 hours of one another. The R-100 itself, however, is expected to be used in flights to India.

## Part of British Debt Paid United States

LONDON—The British Government on Dec. 16 paid the United States Treasury \$18,759,000 (about \$3,755,000) on the war debt. Great Britain received on Jan. 14, 1915, about \$875,000 from Portugal, toward meeting that country's liabilities.

Of the payment to the United States \$5,400,000 (about \$2,700,000) goes toward reduction of the total debt while the balance is interest. The total paid the United States by Great Britain amounts to \$225,008,000 (about \$1,125,000,000) whereof \$25,000,000 (about \$125,000,000) is toward repayment. The amount outstanding has thus been reduced to \$885,000,000 (about \$4,425,000,000).

WASHINGTON (P)—The Treasury today received payments amounting to \$98,657,973 from nine foreign countries on account of their indebtedness to the United States.

From Great Britain came the fourteenth semi-annual payment of interest and the seventh annual installment of principal on the funded indebtedness, totaling \$93,975,000. Belgium made the ninth semi-annual payment on post-war funded indebtedness, amounting to \$1,375,000; Czechoslovakia paid \$1,500,000; Estonia paid \$125,000; Finland \$183,680; Hungary \$40,218; Latvia \$45,000; Lithuania \$94,075; and Poland \$1,500,000.

## PARAGUAY AND BOLIVIA SETTLE CHACO POINT

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (By U. P.)—The long-standing dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia over possession of the Chaco territory moved a step nearer solution when the Bolivian Legation announced acceptance of the Uruguayan proposal that Fort Bolognon be turned over to Paraguay by Bolivia at the same time Paraguay completes construction of Fort Vanguardia and delivers it to Bolivia.

Paraguay is expected to reply favorably to the Uruguayan proposal. The two countries are scheduled to renew diplomatic relations this month, after a break of more than a year.

## ITALY REPORTED READY TO YIELD ON NAVAL PACT

Treaty of Conciliation With  
France Would Remove  
Question of Parity

PARIS—An entirely new development in Franco-Italian conversations relative to the London naval conference is indicated by the report that Italy is ready to renounce paper parity in return for an immediate settlement of other outstanding questions.

These are included in four treaties or conventions, rough drafts of which have long been prepared and the most important of which at this juncture is the treaty of friendship and arbitration.

The Qual d'Orsay welcomes the move. It is inferred that Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, in a memorandum to which the Italian Foreign Office is now formulating a reply, suggested France's willingness to go far in order to eliminate the possibility of future conflict. Italy has apparently accepted the idea and if so settlement of the Franco-Italian differences becomes an event of capital importance.

France would object to a military alliance, but the "pact of co-operation and friendship," which is said to be envisaged in the Italian answer, is favorably commented on in official circles.

Other conventions include the status of Italians in Tunis by which after a certain time they would cease to be Italians and would be Tunisians, and regulations governing the position of French nationals residing in Italy and of Italians in France.

This latter question has been difficult because of the large number of Italians here, among them many political refugees. There is also agreement on a fresh delimitation of the Libyan frontier to the advantage of Italy.

Italy had a poor case in standing out for parity, according to the French Marine Ministry which has assembled statistics to prove French needs were three times those of Italy if area of territory, length of coasts and length of communications were taken as basis and not political factors.

Undoubtedly, however, as a condition of the friendship treaty it would be implied that France would not keep a larger fleet than Italy in Mediterranean waters. Once suspicions are lessened and the parity issue removed negotiations on details such as cruisers and submarines would be proceeded so that the naval conference could be approached by France and Italy with general understanding already arrived at between them.

There is abundant evidence of the effective Soviet marksmanship in airplane bombing at Bucharu on Nov. 23 and 29, though there has been no bombing since. The bombs had damaged the town a little, but the airman had made a direct hit at some Chinese ammunition cars.

It is apparent that there has been a good deal of looting.

## Crisis in Germany Avoided by Vote for Finance Bill

BERLIN—Though an immediate crisis has been avoided by the vote of confidence for the Government and its policy passed in the Reichstag Dec. 14, the result can only be considered as a provisional victory, under the stress of circumstances.

Two cogent reasons carried the vote: the immediate necessity of funds and to avoid a fiasco, in view of the Hague conference. A loan of \$100,000,000 needed to meet obligations to the end of the year will have security by levying without delay an increased tobacco tax and raising by one-half per cent contributions to unemployment insurance.

The Bavarian People's Party declined to vote altogether, and already meetings have been called at Munich protesting against the forthcoming beer tax. Each point of the finance program being handled separately will cause much dispute and the Government, who inherited conditions left by the former government, will have its work cut out to remain firm. The Reichstag is to bring up agrarian duties next and adjourns for the Christmas recess at the end of the week.

OTTAWA—The Provinces of Manitoba and Alberta will assume control of their natural resources on July 15 next and thus be placed in a position of equality with the other provinces of confederation.

Agreements to this effect were signed on Dec. 14 by Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice and Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, on behalf of the Dominion Government, and by John Bracken, Premier, and Donald G. MacKenzie, Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, representing Manitoba, and John Edward Brownlee, Premier, and George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture and Health, representing Alberta. Saskatchewan, represented by its Premier, J. T. Anderson, is asking for practically the same terms as Alberta, although the agreement has not yet been ratified.

In addition to taking possession of all unalienated natural resources such as lands, waters and mines, Alberta will receive an annual payment from the Dominion of \$562,500, which will be increased to \$1,125,000 when the population reaches 1,200,000 in lieu of lands alienated since 1905, the year of its entrance into confederation. Canada has also

## Heads Tokyo Delegation to London Naval Parley



REIJIRO WAKATSUKI

## Chinese Halt Consuls' Train at Frontier

Delegates Plan to Go Forward in Hand Car to See  
Conditions in War Zone

HARBIN, Manchuria—Arrangements for the train carrying consuls of the United States, Britain, Germany, France and Japan to investigate conditions in the frontier territory of western Manchuria have been for the time being upset by the Chinese authorities, who have prohibited the entry of the train into the Chinese section.

The train had reached Buchatu and plans had been completed for pushing on to Mientuho on the Chinese front, from which it was arranged that the international delegates should precede on a handcar to the Russian outpost of Charomte, and thence, if possible, to Khailar, chief city of the district of Barga, which is attempting to assert its independence, and to Manchuria.

It is supposed that owing to a fight between the Chinese and the Soviet troops between Charomte and Yakest, two days ago, the western territory is now occupied by Mongols, instead of by Russians.

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It is apparent that there has been a good deal of looting.

TOKYO (P)—Chinese Military authorities have halted the train carrying consular representatives to western Manchuria at Mientuho, which has become the far western outpost against renewed Russian attacks.

Manchurian dispatches to Rengo news agency here said the consuls protested vigorously at the interference, but the military would not let the train proceed westward. The train, at last available reports, was still at Mientuho.

The train was arranged by the consular office at Harbin with a view to investigating the condition of nationals in western Manchuria, scene of recent bitter fighting between Chinese and Russians. It was supposed this fighting had ceased as a result of a recent agreement between the two nations over their bone of contention, the Chinese Eastern Railway, but recent reports indicated a new Russian offensive was under way.

The Chinese soldiers were said to have retreated before renewed Russian drives to Mientuho, in the Khingan Mountains, 120 kilometers east of Khailar. The train arrived at Mientuho Dec. 14.

Official circles have become much concerned at the continued silence

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

## Canadian Prairie Provinces Assume Control of Their Natural Resources

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Agreements to this effect were signed on Dec. 14 by Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice and Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, on behalf of the Dominion Government, and by John Bracken, Premier, and Donald G. MacKenzie, Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, representing Manitoba, and John Edward Brownlee, Premier, and George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture and Health, representing Alberta. Saskatchewan, represented by its Premier, J. T. Anderson, is asking for practically the same terms as Alberta, although the agreement has not yet been ratified.

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agreed to the appointment of three commissioners to inquire into Alberta's right to receive an additional cash payment in compensation for such natural resources as have been disposed of by Canada.

National parks will continue to be administered by the Dominion. School lands and school lands funds will come entirely under provincial law as is the case in all other provinces.

The agreement with Manitoba, while similar as regards the return of its natural resources and the annual payments, provides for the Province's receipt of \$4,584,212 as compensation for the period intervening between its entrance into confederation in 1870 and July 1, 1908, before which date it received either no subsidy in lieu of public lands or a smaller subsidy than it should have received in order to put it on an equality with the other provinces.

The Dominion's relinquishment of the control of provincial resources will result in considerable changes in the make-up and personnel of federal departmental offices, more especially in those of the Interior Department which has had supervision of timber and grazing lands, forests and water power in the prairie provinces.

## JAPAN SUPPORTS NAVAL ARMS CUT 'AND NO MENACE'

Demands Will Not Exceed  
Minimum of Security,  
Declares Wakatsuki

## WASHINGTON PARLEY PAYS WAY AT LONDON

Tokyo's Defense of Submarine  
in 1921 May Be Altered  
by Italy's Opposition

WASHINGTON—Accompanied by Katsujirō Kobuchi, Japanese Ambassador, the nine principal members of the Japanese naval delegation called on President Hoover at the White House. The group was headed by Reijiro Wakatsuki, former Premier of Japan.

The visit heralds one of the most important preliminary conferences to the London disarmament parley. The Japanese will meet the American delegates immediately. In the four-day stay in the capital schedules have been so arranged that important matters of policy can be formally discussed, including the Japanese policy toward submarines and cruisers.

Besides the significance of the discussions in themselves, the visit illustrates the extreme care with which preliminaries have been laid for the London conference. Probably no previous naval parley has had such careful preparation. Each set of the five greatest sea powers has had opportunity of canvassing its own special problems in advance of the main conference. Great Britain and the United States have reached virtual agreement; France and Italy have discussed their problems and now Japan and the United States have an informal meeting.

Based on Security Needs  
In his first public utterance on American soil, Mr. Wakatsuki, at a luncheon given by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Japan Society, outlined the attitude which his nation would take at that conference. He said: "First, Japan will advocate reduction, not merely limitation, of armament; and secondly, all that Japan demands will never exceed the minimum needs of its national security."

"The reduction, rather than limitation of armament is what should be the natural outcome of the Kellogg pact. Why can we not, at this opportune moment, reduce the ponderous burden of expenditure which has lain like a nightmare on the recent general sense of mankind? There is no reason why by a reduction all around armaments should not be scaled down to a considerable extent. If the other participating nations come to such an agreement, Japan stands ready to reduce its naval strength to the extent as will be proportionately necessary."

"The second postulate, namely, that Japan will not exceed the minimum needs of her national security, means that we should hold sufficient strength to defend the country from outside attack."

"We are not proposing to possess any equipment beyond that necessary for our defense in the adjacent waters of Japan. The naval strength which Japan wishes to retain will always be gauged by that measure. The very fact that Japan is not demanding all that Japan demands is a great task in history will be achieved."

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are effective for an insular nation like Japan as a means of defense. He argued that they did not differ essentially from destroyers, and that because of Japan's remote position they could not constitute a threat against the other powers. It was notable that in the Washington parley, the Japanese left the burden of defending submarines almost wholly on the French and Italians.

The question is now raised whether the same arguments which have apparently altered the Italian view may not influence the Japanese. In brief, Italy appears to have decided that the submarine is more of a threat than a defense to its commerce. The Earl of Balfour, then Mr. Balfour, argued at Washington that the submarine is not a defensive weapon at all but is good only for attack, and for the kind of attack which is condemned by civilized countries. This view seems to have been adopted by Italy.

Another major question in the background of the discussions will be the Japanese attitude on cruisers. According to reports from Tokyo the Japanese are seeking to raise the cruiser ratio from 5-5-3 to 10-10-7. This position will be strongly opposed by the British and American delegations.

The Japanese delegates were greeted on their arrival by two members of the American delegation and by several aides some of whom were also at London. These were Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State; Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy; Admiral William V. Pratt, Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Theodore Merriman, head of the State Department division of western Europe; Mr. Castle, Nelson T. Johnson, appointed Minister to China; Stanley K. Hornbeck, chief division of Far Eastern Affairs, and others. Captain Buchanan, U. S. Navy, was present as representative of President Hoover.

**Will Amplify Statements**

The Japanese delegates in Washington will amplify statements of their Government's policy which have appeared in print, first, as carried in the Tokyo vernacular press, and since then in two statements issued by the delegation itself in the United States, the first given out on the Pacific coast and the second in Chicago.

On Nov. 26 the Japanese Cabinet's instructions regarding the proposed policy received the Emperor's sanction and were delivered to Mr. Wakatsuki. At this time they were also cabled to London and Washington. Details were not given out officially, but there is reason to suppose reports carried in the Japanese press were substantially correct. These statements, with interviews issued in America, represent the Japanese position as follows:

The Tokyo Government wants actual reduction of armaments, not limitation. In this it is strongly behind the American position. Next, it seeks a 70 per cent ratio for auxiliaries, or what has come to be called a 10-10-7 ratio. The Japanese Government so far appears to oppose abolition or drastic reduction of submarines, and claims submarine parity with Great Britain and the United States on a basis of 80,000 tons with maximum unit of 2000 tons, while vessels under 600 tons would be exempted from the limitation; 70 per cent of the American strength of eight-inch gun cruisers; limitation of capital ships to 25,000 tons displacement, with guns of 14 inches; air-

craft carriers limited to 20,000 tons, and age limit of capital ships to be fixed at 25 years, cruisers 20 years, destroyers 16 years, submarines 13 years.

**Considerable Latitude Given**

While these are represented to be the Japanese desires, whether the delegates will insist upon them is quite another matter. Instructions carried by Mr. Wakatsuki are understood to cover all possible phases of the situation, but leave a certain amount of discretionary latitude.

It is in this latitude that the hope of the conference lies. Mr. Stimson states that the American program is not "cut and dried" but is amenable to change in the interest of agreement. It is believed that the similar fluidity will mark the policy of other nations when the delegates have once sat down together.

The period until the start is always the most pessimistic interval in any conference. Until Jan. 21, when the parleys begin, the statements of position of different nations will be aired, often in extreme forms. Fortunately the expected demands have a way of being whittled down under actual discussion. The State Department stakes its hope on the belief that a tremendous urge to peace is manifesting itself among the people of the world. This popular demand is likely to find expression in the coming conference to the end that extreme nationalistic views will be compromised, and the gift of reduced naval expenses passed on to the public.

The following program has been arranged for the Tokyo delegation: Dec. 17 at 8 p. m., dinner by the Japanese Ambassador; Dec. 18 at 8 p. m., dinner at the White House; Dec. 19 at 1 p. m., lunch with the Secretary of State.

#### Question of Submarines May Prove Big Factor in Five-Power Parley

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS—Italian advocacy of abolition of the submarine might, if confirmed and seriously pressed, give an altogether new turn to the forthcoming five-power London naval conference.

France and possibly Japan will find themselves alone in supporting the undersea weapon which every allied country definitely condemned when they met in London last year. But it should be pointed out that France, which is engaged in conversations with Italy with a view to presenting a common front, is inclined to suppose that the Italian move, or rather announcement of the move, is part of a diplomatic game and that it is intended to force the hand of France in respect of Italian claims for parity.

At present the situation, which it is necessary to understand, is that Italy believes rightly or wrongly that parity between France and Italy is an imperative necessity. They are both Mediterranean powers and Italy holds that neither should be stronger than the other.

To this France replies that it has interests outside the Mediterranean which call for supplementary ships. It will not discuss parity, for it considers that parity means actual inferiority since France cannot, having regard to its Atlantic and Pacific positions, concentrate in the Mediterranean as can Italy.

Italy reports that France's Atlantic and Pacific fleets can on occasion reinforce to some extent its Mediterranean fleet and therefore mere Mediterranean parity really means Italian inferiority.

Such is the nature of the dispute. Out of it has come the intimation that Dino Grandi, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will make a statement at the naval conference to the effect that if Great Britain and the United States are prepared to carry a policy of submarine abolition the Geneva disarmament conference Italy will stand by them, whatever

attitude France and Japan may take. Therefore a majority of principal naval powers would combat the French thesis.

France feels that it is placed in a dilemma. Either it must come to a preliminary agreement with Italy at variance with what it considers to be geographical facts and political reasons or it will find pressure put upon it for scrapping of the kind of craft to which it is most wedded.

French arguments remain unchanged. It is urged that the submarine cannot properly be described as more barbarous than any other destructive weapon, that indeed it is intended by France for purely defensive purposes, that it is the natural arm of a country which cannot afford to construct gigantic vessels.

These contentions are well enough known and they have not succeeded in breaking down Anglo-American opposition to the submarine. That opposition is strengthened, for although the ideal is abolition or at least reduction of armaments in general, yet there are armaments of a particularly inhuman kind, which, acting silently and stealthily without leaving a trace, may attack ships engaged on errands of mercy.

Such was the experience in the last war and although nobody questions France's good intentions, such may be the experience again if countries violate their pledge to preserve peace.

France, however, takes the view that Italian adhesion to the Anglo-American thesis may prove to be tentative. Even if it is not, it is believed unlikely that the demand for abolition can proceed far unless there is general consent. The effect on smaller powers may be watched carefully, for it is not to be denied that Italian influence may decide others to range themselves against the submarine.

It is not expected that the London conference will take the risk of getting to grips with this problem. In the British note of invitation there were references to the eventual possibility of abolishing the submarine but it was not suggested that it should be one of the immediate objects of the conference. Diplomatic consideration may dictate either to Italy or to the United States and England at the present time, it is becoming obvious that world sentiment against the use of the submarine is growing and some day will become irresistible.

#### Six New Cardinals Appointed by Pope

VATICAN CITY (AP)—Six new cardinals were appointed by Pope Pius XI in a secret consistory.

The new cardinals are: Mgr. Emanuel E. Goncalves Cerejeira, patriarch of Lisbon, Port., who succeeds the late Cardinal Mendes Bello.

Mgr. Luigi Lavitrano, Archbishop of Palermo, Sicily, succeeding the late Cardinal Luabli.

Mgr. Carlo Dalmazio Minoretti, Archbishop of Genoa.

Mgr. Joseph Macroris, Archbishop of Armagh, and as such primate of Ireland. He succeeds the late Cardinal O'Donnell.

Mgr. Jean Verdier, Archbishop-elect of Paris, only recently appointed to the See held by the late Cardinal Duboué.

Mgr. Pacelli, Papal Nuncio to Germany.

This selection gives Italy three more seats in the Sacred College, or a total of 30. It brings France's representation in it back to seven, and provides Ireland with a cardinal after

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## GOV. ROOSEVELT TO OUTLINE PLAN ON NEW PRISONS

Special Message Expected to Ask \$12,000,000 for Preliminary Outlay

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt will send a special message to the Legislature containing his prison reform program soon after it convenes on Jan. 1, he announced after a conference with Lieut.-Col. George F. Chandler of Kingston, who has been ordered to Auburn prison as the Governor's representative to investigate the recent riot there.

The special message will embody facts gathered by the investigators now under way, and is expected to call for immediate adoption of a prison construction program amounting to at least \$12,000,000 a year for the next three years. Administrative changes and the provisions of one prison for housing long-term convicts, along with adoption of complete segregation, are expected to be recommended.

Under orders of the Governor, Dr. Frank L. Christian, superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory, has been transferred to Auburn as acting warden, the Governor explaining this was due to the "incapacity" of Warden Edgar S. Jennings, who was injured when seized as a hostage by the convicts. Dr. Christian has re-established the prison routine.

The Governor has directed District Attorney Benn Kenyon and District Attorney-elect James J. Hosmer to co-operate in gathering evidence for presentation of all cases arising from the riot to the Cayuga County grand jury, convening in regular trial term on Jan. 6.

Governor Roosevelt is withholding further official action pending the completion of the investigations. In a formal statement he indicated he will not accede to a demand for the resignation of Dr. Raymond F. C. Kleb, commissioner of correction, made by the National Association of Penal Institutions, in New York City.

In his instructions to the prosecuting attorneys, Governor Roosevelt said:

"It is time that the prisoners of the State have a clear understanding that violence to guards and keepers will be immediately and drastically punished. The purpose is also to accomplish immediate justice in relation to all acts in connection with the riot, covering any inmates, guards or any other persons."

Dr. Christian has a record of 30 years' service, distinguished for his methods of dealing with young offenders. His work is considered progressive, with the objective of equipping inmates for return to civil life with adequate training in the trades or other occupations and with a desire for betterment.

**British 1926 Strike to Be Aired in Court**

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Lady Houston, widow of the millionaire shipowner, Sir Robert Houston, has written to the Hull City Council (now under Socialist control) declaring that she will fight as illegal its recent action in giving notice of dismissal to 115 tramway men who volunteered for work during the general strike.

Her action has brought to a head a long-standing dispute which is attracting wide attention here. The tramwaymen concerned have held the posts they took on in 1926 and in many cases have been given promotion, which Labor claims violates the promise given to the strikers that there should be no victimization.

The Conservatives, on the other hand, look upon the Council's decision as breaking a solemn undertaking given by Stanley Baldwin, then Prime Minister, that no one who remained loyal to his job in the general strike should be dismissed.

Labor members on the Hull Council have recently succeeded, after numerous unsuccessful attempts, in passing a resolution for the men's dismissal. An appeal has been made against this step to the Government, which has declined to interfere, and Lady Houston's action means the question will now be fought out in the law courts. Lady Houston has also undertaken to pay wages, amounting to £500 weekly, pending a decision being reached.

**RADIO BILLS ENACTED BY SENATE AND HOUSE**

WASHINGTON (AP)—Both the Senate and House passed bills to extend the Federal Radio Commission until Congress enacts other laws affecting the body.

Under existing law, the commission would become only an advisory group after Dec. 31. The commission was established by the Radio Act of 1927 for one year, and Congress subsequently twice extended this original authority.

**Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House**

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Sunday was the following:

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**CHINESE HALT CONSULS' TRAIN AT FRONTIER**

(Continued from Page 1)

from western Manchuria regarding the status of the Japanese there. There are said to be nearly 300 Japanese alone in the district.

**Chinese Observe Accord in Ousting Rail Chief**

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW — Further progress toward direct settlement of the Chinese Eastern railroad controversy was indicated in a report from Khabarovsk that the Chinese representative, Tsai Yun-sheng, announced the removal of the former Chinese president of the railroad board of management, Liu Hung-chang, a temporary substitute having been appointed to this post pending the nomination of a new Chinese president.

This move has fulfilled the Chinese obligation under the protocol signed at Nikol'sk and the Soviet Government has fulfilled its part in this agreement by removing the former Soviet managing director of the railroad, Mr. Yemshanoff, nominating as substitute U. V. Rudy, who is a member of the Collegium of the Commissariat of Transport.

Following their arrival at Khabarovsk, the Chinese representatives Tsai and Li gave an interview to the Tsist press in which they declared that they represented both the Mukden Government and the Chinese central government at Nanking. They expressed confidence that the negotiations at Khabarovsk would be of short duration since they would be chiefly concerned with the procedure of a later Soviet Chinese conference, which will discuss all problems connected with joint administration of the railroad.

**Missionary Captured**

HANKOW (AP)—The Rev. S. W. K. Sandy, a representative of the British Wesleyan Mission at Tayeh, in southeastern Hupeh Province, has been captured by bandits, who are reported to be holding him for a large ransom.

**Nanking Restoring Order**

LONDON (AP)—Week-end dispatches to British official quarters indicated that the disturbed internal situation in China has greatly improved for the Nationalists.

The Nanking Government claims to have the rebellious movements well in hand. Hankow is reported quiet, and Peiping, Tientsin and the Manchurian area normal.

The area around Shanghai and Nanking is quiet, except for minor trouble along the railway.

**Spanish Uruguayan Plane Reported Nearing Brazil**

(Continued from Page 1)

petrol is still unusable, however, from the effect of recent heavy rains. It was hoped to make a nonstop record for England by flight to India in April last, but though Karachi was reached—and indeed passed—Squadron Leader Jones Williams and Lieut. N. H. Jenkins only covered 4130 miles in 50½ hours. The route proving unsuitable for such an attempt, the authorities decided that the next nonstop flight should be to the Cape by the same fliers.

FERNANDO DON ORONHA, Brazil (AP)—The Uruguayan transatlantic plane, en route from Spain to Montevideo, was reported at a point approximately 600 miles southwest of the Cape Verde Islands on the morning of Dec. 16. This would place Major Larre-Borges approximately 1000 miles from the Brazilian mainland.

His position indicated that he was making slightly more than 100 miles an hour or well up to the rate he had set for himself.

The aviators expected to pick up the South American continent in the vicinity of Natal, Brazil, and would then follow the coast line to Montevideo, if their fuel lasts.

Their airplane is a large white Breguet biplane with a 450-horsepower Lorraine motor and dual controls.

They sent a wireless message later in the day asking for the weather conditions at Natal, where they expect to make their landfall.

**UNITED STATES AID SOUGHT BY HAITIANS**

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti (AP)—Petitions of seven Haitian political organizations asking United States supervision of the next presidential election are en route to President Hoover by air mail.

Meanwhile the island is quiet and it is believed martial law and curfew regulations will be lifted some time this week.

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## LEGGE INSISTS FARM BOARD TO KEEP ON COURSE

Tells Grain Men Only Speculator Will Feel Weight of Farmers' Sales Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Federal Farm Board is moving against the grain speculator and not the private dealer who actually handles wheat, Alexander H. Legge, chairman of the governmental agency, declares in explaining the objective of its program of organizing a farmer-owned and controlled marketing system.

The issue of the board's plans has been brought under discussion by the disclosure of activities on the part of the grain commission men in opposition to its program. It is charged on the Senate floor that the private dealers are attempting to block the board's work through several sources, bringing executive and political pressure to bear and persuading grain growers that by associating themselves with the governmental agency they were incurring undue financial risks.

So sharp is the contest that has developed that Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and a former large grain operator, has been summoned before the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee, for interrogation concerning alleged activities on his part to get the Farm Board to modify its policy.

That the success of its grain program will materially affect the private grain dealers is admitted by Mr. Legge. He insists, however, that the Government's plan does not contemplate the elimination of the commission men. As he sees it, the farmer-owned and controlled marketing organization will put only the speculator out of business.

When asked as to whether it was not a fact that not infrequently the commission man was also the speculator, Mr. Legge agreed that this was often the case, and that in such instances that dealer would have to take the consequences.

Regardless of the objections of the grain trade, Mr. Legge emphatically declared, the Farm Board is going through without change with its program of setting up a national farmer-dominated grain marketing agency. He declared that this was the intent of the Farm Relief Act passed by the special session of Congress, and that the board proposed no deviation from the law.

"We are going ahead with the program to the best of our ability," Mr. Legge said. "Later, there may be some changes as circumstances may warrant, but I see none ahead in our general policy."

Hoover Takes 'Glory' From Radical Parade

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Henceforth radical "demonstrations" are likely to be scarce in the capital.

President Hoover has deflated these exhibitions by the simple device of taking the "glory" out of them: From how on as long as the "demonstrators" behave themselves they can parade until they get tired. No more clashes with zealous police with resulting pictures and columns of print in the newspapers.

The President has put an end to all that, much to the deep disgust of the Communists, the most persistent "demonstrators." Ever since he took up residence in the White House the President has been denouncing radical activities. Under his policy the State Department has declined to be stampeded into sensational refusals to allow entry to visiting foreign radicals.

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propaganda 36 youthful Communists,  
14 girls and 22 youths, gathered near  
the west gate of the White House  
grounds and began a parade with  
placards assailing "American imper-  
ialism" and demanding withdrawal  
of marines from Haiti. The signs  
were promptly confiscated without  
resistance and five patrolmen  
marched the paraders to the Depart-  
ment of Commerce building, nearly  
half a mile away. There they were  
being detained when a message was  
received from the President directing  
that they be liberated and sent  
home to their parents.

At the same time the White House  
released the following statement on  
the subject:

"The President considers that the  
misguided youths calling themselves  
Communists who have been arrested  
for demonstrating in front of the  
executive offices should be released  
and sent to their parents."

"He does not believe that any such  
discourtesy seriously endangers the  
Republic and that a night in jail is  
only doing them the favor of cheap  
martyrdom."

## Labor Organization Planned for South

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Organizers have  
been called by William Green, presi-  
dent of the American Federation of  
Labor, to meet in Charlotte on Jan.  
6, 1930, to work out a plan for or-  
ganizing wage earners in the South,  
the most extensive campaign of its  
kind ever inaugurated by the Ameri-  
can Federation of Labor, extending  
into all trades and occupations.

In a letter to officials of interna-  
tional unions, Mr. Green said: "We  
hope to make a preliminary survey  
of the situation at this time to con-  
sider plans and policies to appraise  
the situation as fully and completely  
as possible, to take into consideration  
all the problems with which we will  
be called upon to deal and to formu-  
late our plans and policies to be  
followed in the organizing campaign  
in the South."

Officials of the state federations  
of labor in the southern states will  
gather the necessary data and Mr.  
Green will preside at the conference.  
After its close he will proceed to St.  
Petersburg, Fla., where the execu-  
tive council of the American Federa-  
tion of Labor will meet on Jan. 8,  
1930. The organizing campaign is ex-  
pected to extend over several  
months.

## 'Aggressive' Wets Halted in Move

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The much-adver-  
tised anti-prohibition drive of the  
wet bloc in the House has gone tem-  
porarily at least on the shoals of fac-  
tionalism.

The rift came to light when  
Florence H. LaGuardia (R.), Repre-  
sentative from New York, attempted  
to assume leadership by issuing a  
summons to his wet colleagues to  
meet for organization purposes. Mr.  
LaGuardia proposed formulating a  
course of action along aggressive  
lines. It is his desire to keep ham-  
mering away at the dry cause with-  
out letup. Associated with him in this  
strategy were John C. Schafer (R.),  
Representative from Wisconsin, and  
Harry L. Englebright (R.), Repre-  
sentative from California, members  
of a group generally designated in  
the House as the "beer bloc."

The invitation to the conference  
went forth over the signature of the  
three Representatives. It was sched-  
uled to meet in Mr. LaGuardia's  
office. The gathering failed to  
materialize, however, due to the re-

luctance of the more conservative wet  
leaders to participate.

Confronted with this opposition  
Mr. LaGuardia called off his meeting  
but gathered about him his sup-  
porters and proceeded on his own.  
Of the 58 wet members of the  
chamber these 13 were present:

Britten, Illinois; Connolly, Pennsylv-  
ania; Englebright, California;  
Irwin, Illinois; Kading, Wisconsin;  
Kahn, California; Lampert, Wiscon-  
sin; LaGuardia, New York; Maas,  
Minnesota; O'Connor, Louisiana;  
Sabath, Illinois; Schafer, Wisconsin;  
Schneider, Wisconsin.

The conference confined itself to  
an expression of opinion that an  
aggressive policy was needed and to  
suggest the convening of another  
meeting of the wets to agree on a  
plan of action.

**GRUNDY RESIGNS OLD JOB**  
WASHINGTON (AP)—Joseph R.  
Grundy (R), Senator from Pennsylv-  
ania, announced he was resigning as  
vice-president of the American Tariff  
League and as president of the Penn-  
sylvania Manufacturers' Association  
and that he was abandoning his head-  
quarters here in behalf of the league.

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**GRUEN WATCH**  
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An exquisitely designed Ladies' Watch of white  
gold, as smart as your latest Paris gown. Be-  
cause it is made at the Gruen Watch Guild,  
you know it is dependable. Moreover, we guar-  
antee it for one year. During that time we give  
free repair service should it be required. Send  
no money—the watch will be delivered by Ex-  
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## SHORTER WEEK WIDELY FAVORED, SURVEY SHOWS

With Ford Plants Setting  
Pace, Many Manufacturers  
Rearranging Hours

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Approximately 400,000  
wage earners in the United States are  
employed on a permanent five-day  
week schedule, according to a survey  
just published by the National Indus-  
trial Conference Board. The survey  
indicates that the question of shorter  
working hours has become one of  
social economy and industrial tech-  
nology.

The study was based on a nation-  
wide survey and shows that some of  
the largest industrial establishments  
in the country, including the Ford

plants, have adopted the short work-  
week, although it does not always  
mean a 40-hour week, but frequently  
constitutes merely a rearrangement  
of hours with no loss, or only a  
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Industrial workers on a five-day week  
schedule at 218,000, the remaining  
182,000 being building trade workers



# Today - New England

THE merging of New England's foremost bank with New England's foremost trust company today creates a banking institution which takes rank among the largest in the United States. New England owned and New England managed, it provides New England business with adequate banking facilities for its manifold and growing requirements. From now on its commercial and capital needs can be supplied at home.

It is a merger of strength with strength.

The First National Bank of Boston has been preëminent in the fields of commercial

and foreign banking. Old Colony Trust Company has been preëminent in the administration of individual and corporation trust services.

The directorate of this institution embraces directly and indirectly every important New England interest and many of national and international scope.

Investment service of the highest type will be provided by The First National Old Colony Corporation, a merger of The First National Corporation of Boston and Old Colony Corporation of Boston.

*On the basis of leadership in the banking field  
we solicit your business*

The **FIRST**  
NATIONAL BANK of  
**BOSTON**

AND ITS AFFILIATES



**OLD COLONY**  
TRUST COMPANY



The  
**FIRST NATIONAL**  
**OLD COLONY**  
CORPORATION



# makes banking history

## *Commercial Banking*

The commercial banking activities of the combined institutions will be carried on by The First National Bank of Boston, with headquarters at 67 Milk Street, and with 18 branch offices conveniently located throughout the city. All offices of Old Colony Trust Company become branches of The First National Bank of Boston.

## *Trusts*

Trust services will be administered by Old Colony Trust Company with headquarters at 17 Court Street.

Capital stock of Old Colony Trust Company is beneficially owned by stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston.

## *Investments*

The First National Corporation and Old Colony Corporation are uniting to form The First National Old Colony Corporation, an organization which ranks with leading investment institutions in the country. Capital stock of The First National Old Colony Corporation is also beneficially owned by stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston.

Headquarters will be located at 67 Milk Street. Its services are available through the bank's eighteen Boston branches, its twenty-two correspondent investment departments in metropolitan and suburban banks outside of Boston, and through its own offices in fifteen American cities.

## *Foreign Banking*

The First National Bank of Boston is one of the foremost banks in the United States specializing in foreign bank-

ing. It maintains its own branches in Buenos Aires, Argentina; Havana, Santiago, Cienfuegos and Sancti Spiritus, Cuba; its own offices in London, Paris and Berlin; and has active contacts with 22,000 correspondent banks. Its highly organized Foreign Department now gains strength from the Foreign Department of Old Colony Trust Company. Headquarters for the combined departments will be at 67 Milk Street.

## *Credit Department*

The Credit Departments of the two institutions will unite and be located at 67 Milk Street. The combined files will include not only accurate credit data on firms in the United States, but up-to-date information on important firms in every country of the world engaging in foreign commerce.

## *Safe Deposit Vaults*

Safe Deposit service is offered to the public through the Great Vault and ten branches convenient to every section in Greater Boston. Box rentals are reasonable. Protective features are modern in every vault.

## *Savings*

Savings depositors of both banks will continue to be served at the same offices which they have used in the past.

## *Personnel*

If you have been a customer of either Old Colony Trust Company or The First National Bank of Boston, the personal relationship you have established will be uninterrupted. The same individuals who have handled your business in the past will be available in the new institution.

|                                |           |               |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| <i>Combined Capital Assets</i> | . . . . . | \$115,000,000 |
| <i>Deposits in excess of</i>   | . . . . . | \$500,000,000 |



## TARIFF TRUCE PARLEY MEETS IN GENEVA JAN. 20

Project for Agreement Not  
to Raise Rates Worked  
Out by League

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
GENEVA—If M. Briand's suggestion for a United States of Europe remains in the clouds, the secretariat of the League has worked out a practical contribution to the economic reorganization of Europe, in the preliminary draft convention for the conclusion of a tariff truce. The draft carries out the intention of William Graham, the president of the British Board of Trade, who first started the idea of the truce by proposing that "the signatories to the convention should be bound not to raise their import or export customs duties, or to impose any new duties, or to alter existing ones, on goods imported from or exported to other contracting states."

The convention also binds the signatories not to apply "any new legislative or administrative hindrance to the exchange of commodities. How long the truce should last is not stated; it is to be put into effect as soon as possible after the meeting of the international conference on the subject, which according to the plan of the economic committee, is to meet on Jan. 30, 1930.

Otherwise the effect of the convention might be counteracted by states having time to raise their tariffs before they sign it. This is the belief of the economic committee which has drawn up the convention, it does not show a very lively faith in the resolutions which were recently passed by the Assembly of the League, emphasizing the importance of a return to free trade. The committee, which is anxious to get as many signatories as possible, has also inserted in the draft convention a clause to give states the right to make tariff adjustments "for the purpose of meeting grave emergencies," which, if exercised, might go far to make the convention ineffective. For the manipulation of a tariff is always said to be due to a "grave emergency." Moreover, the contracting parties are to be allowed to make technical adjustments and modifications in the convention and to compensate themselves, presumably by raising their tariffs, should a non-favored-nation treaty with a non-signatory state be denounced.

It will be seen that the draft convention is not a courageous proposal. The economic committee, however, knows what a small chance of success there is for a plan of stabilizing tariffs for even a few years. They have, therefore, considered it advisable to make the draft convention as acceptable to everyone as possible. But with this timid attempt to persuade states to abandon their sovereign right to pursue what tariff policy they please have any effect? As a result of the war and the establishment of new nationalities, not only are the higher in most instances than before the war, but they are more complex and subject to more frequent changes. They have become the expression of that nationalism which has piled up the armaments of Europe to even greater height than before the war.

## PRISON FIGURES SHOW DEEP CUT BY PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page 1)

were sentenced to these jails. They were old institutions, little suited to modern requirements, and prohibition, added to other factors, made it possible to close them.

**Human Salvage Significant**  
Commenting on this decline in prison population, Miss Stoddard says, "It is in the human saving that this decrease in prison population is of most significance to the State, an average of nearly 50 per cent fewer women and nearly a third fewer men in prison during seven years means not only great personal salvage but also a greater opportunity for those needing institutional attention."

Juvenile delinquency has steadily waned under prohibition, the survey reveals. There have been 53 per cent fewer neglected children, 40 per cent fewer wayward, and 25 per cent fewer delinquent. A decrease of 25 per cent in delinquencies means a yearly saving of 739 children 10 to 17 years of age to be brought before the court on this charge.

During the early years of this 15-year period, delinquency was an increasing problem. The figures for 1913, reaching a total of 2673, recorded a jump of 400 over 1912. In the next five years a steep upward incline added 1000 more and brought the annual record of 1918 to the high figure of 3642.

The half wet and half dry year, 1919, showed a drop of nearly 600.

The trend continued downward, until in 1926 there was the smallest number of delinquent children of the entire 15-year period, except for 1922. Even with a rise in 1928, there were 493 fewer delinquent children arrested than in the average pre-prohibition year.

**Not Confined to Massachusetts**  
That this improvement is not confined to Massachusetts, is shown in a study by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. Stating that delinquency cases in Boston per 1000 children of 6 to 17 years of age, decreased from 23.6 in 1916 to 16.5 in 1924, the report said this trend was in harmony with most of the other 13 cities studied in the United States.

These cities showed "lower delinquency rates at the end of the period than at the beginning, with a tendency toward higher rates during the war years, 1918 and 1919." Boston was also said to show "a marked decrease since that time, except for a slight rise in 1923 and 1924 as compared with 1922."

"The relation of intemperance in the home to juvenile delinquency has long been clearly recognized," writes Miss Stoddard. In Boston, surveys have indicated that young offenders have previously had one or both parents alcoholic, in almost half of the cases studied.

In an endeavor to arrive at a true estimate of the statement often made, that drinking is increasing among the youth, Miss Stoddard directed a questionnaire to 100 Massachusetts superintendents of schools and high school principals.

**Little Drinking Among Youth**  
Replies gave assurance that in so far as teachers have knowledge of the habits of the boys and girls under their care, there is little evidence of drinking among public school children.

From a previously wet city came the reply, "As far as I know, absolutely no drinking among our pupils."—Superintendent of Schools. From a large mill city, "Always has been negligible. The cry about drinking among pupils of public school age is just so much ballyhoo. It just does not exist."—Superintendent of Schools. Other replies were less positive, but the consensus was that drinking among the youth has been decreased rather than increased by prohibition.

The survey continues a listing of concrete benefits that ranges through public relief, outdoor relief, savings, industry and many other departments of social activity. The investigators report demonstrable amelioration of conditions under prohibition in practically every subject touched upon in their study.

## New York Women Win Dry Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ALBANY, N. Y.—The drys won a skirmish in a pre-legislative contest here when, at the closing session of the three-day convention of the New York State League of Women Voters, this organization put a prohibition enforcement plank on its active program for work on Capitol Hill during the coming session.

One of the nine measures which the league's state committee endorsed prior to the formal opening of the proposal met with some opposition on the convention floor, led by Miss M. Louise Gross of New York City, chairman of the Women's Committee for the Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mrs. Herbert W. Cummings, chairman of the Albany County Branch, which was pledged to vote against the law enforcement measure, made a strong speech in its favor, saying the failure of New York or any other state to enforce the federal law is as disloyal to the Government as was the secession of the states from the Union.

The league also adopted resolutions commending the President for his courageous action in the interest of disarmament and for causing the signature of the United States to be affixed to the World Court protocol. Members of the league are urged to educate public opinion on the significance of the National Prohibition Amendment, the end that the Senate, when called upon to ratify, may vote favorably.

Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach of New York was re-elected chairman of the state branch.

**STUDENTS LIFT BARRICADE**  
BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Striking law students of the National University, who had barricaded themselves in the school building with food for 15 days, consented to leave the building peacefully. The students were trying to force the displacement of Dr. Juan Ramos as dean.

**ABORIGINES ATTRACT STUDY**  
PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Plans have been completed by the University of Pennsylvania Museum to carry on in Australia a study of certain primitive aboriginal tribes there who are the only living peoples resembling the men of the old stone age, Horace H. F. Jayne, director of the museum, announced.

## BRITISH WOMEN DEMAND PARITY IN AIR RIGHTS

Formation of Aeronautical  
Sections in Colleges  
Among Proposals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—Two main conclusions arose from a discussion on the question of the entry of women into the world of professional aviation, which took place in London between Lady A. Bailey and the members of the British Commonwealth League.

The first was that women must inevitably enter the ranks of professional fliers, and that, acting in this certain knowledge, adequate training preparations should be put in hand. The second, that, since conditions of work would be the same for men and women, it was important to insure their entry into the profession in every sense upon equal terms.

"If the demand for women fliers exists, and I believe that it does," Lady Bailey said, "the moment to begin preparing for the work is now."

Mrs. Corbett Ashby said women had been proved as capable in endurance and steady judgment as men, and in consequence the B certificate—the certificate enabling its possessor to undertake either commercial flying or flying for award—had been granted upon equal terms to both men and women.

She proposed that lectures should be arranged at the various women's colleges which should give a clear explanation of the qualifications and training necessary for the work. A further proposal that the women's colleges should found aeronautical sections was eagerly welcomed by Lady Bailey.

"We should get a splendid lead if we could persuade the men's colleges to adopt such a plan," she said. "Men haven't done it yet!"

## Serious Riots Occur in Australian Mine

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (AP)—One miner was killed, nine were wounded seriously and 45 less seriously wounded in rioting and fighting with police guards at Rothbury mine. Six policemen were injured.

For several miners, idle through closing of the shaft, attacked the guards and attempted to rush the mine premises. The police were stoned, retaliating with their revolvers. Later a special train with police and volunteers arrived on the scene, but there was no further demonstration as the miners for the most part withdrew to Greta.

The Australian Prime Minister, J. H. Scullin, telegraphed the miners and leaders requesting strongly that the miners be withdrawn from the vicinity of the mine to avoid further clashes. The leaders replied they would do everything possible to comply with the request.

Mrs. Scullin also requested the Premier of New South Wales to suspend measures for opening the mine. The Commonwealth arbitration court has summoned the parties to an urgent compulsory conference in Sydney. The State cabinet, however, decided that no good purpose would be served by participating therein.

**A. P. MOORE MAY GO TO POLAND**  
WARSAW, Poland (AP)—The United States Legation at Warsaw has approached the Polish Government inquiring whether Alexander P. Moore, former Ambassador to Spain and later to Peru, would be acceptable as American Ambassador at Warsaw. The legation there has been raised to embassy rank.

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## Honored for Religious Service Well Rendered



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## Christian Herald Designates Award

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—The Christian Herald Association's second annual award for distinguished religious service has just been awarded to Fred B. Smith, moderator of the National Council of the Congregational Churches and active worker for law enforcement, world peace and church unity, according to an announcement made by Stanley High, editor of the Christian Herald.

Going with the award will be a trip to the Holy Land. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will sail on the S. S. Calgaric Feb. 1.

Born in Lone Tree, Ia., Mr. Smith started his career in 1888, when he became secretary of the Sioux Falls Y. M. C. A. In 1891 he went to Dubuque as general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of that city, and from there launched into evangelical work in 1896. During the Spanish-American War he was sent by the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. to Cuba for work among the soldiers.

He was international secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in 1910 and has been an active evangelist with more or less regularity since the turn of the century. He is chairman of the citizens' committee of 1000 for law enforcement and chairman of the American section of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the churches.

**SANDINO BUYING FARM LAND**  
MERIDA, Yucatan (AP)—Augusto Sandino, former Nicaraguan Revolutionary, is living in a country house on the outskirts of this city with his wife, their small child and three members of his staff. He is said to be interested in buying land suitable for cultivation. Everything seems to indicate that he plans a permanent residence in Yucatan.

**CHILDREN SING FOR HOOVER**  
WASHINGTON (AP)—About 50 youngsters from a Washington school were admitted to the White House to sing Christmas carols for President and Mrs. Hoover, who came down from their private apartments on the second floor to the east room, where the carols were sung.

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## SENATE LOWERS TAXES \$160,000,000 BY 63-TO-14 VOTE

All Amendments Rejected  
—Couzens Calls Action  
'Gift to Wealthy'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—The first of President Hoover's major legislative recommendations, a \$160,000,000 reduction in the 1929 corporation and personal income taxes, has been made operative by Congress.

Legislative sanction was completed by the Senate by the overwhelming vote of 63 to 14. The House had previously approved the proposal by an equally decisive ballot. Of the 14 dissenting votes in the Senate, 12 were Republican and 2 Democratic. In both chambers, party lines joined in backing the measure.

Unlike the debate on the issue in the House, that in the Senate was extended and sharp. In the House the enacting resolution went through after two hours of discussion. The Senate deliberated the matter for two days, and passed it only after voting down several amendments.

One of these offered by James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, would have included a reduction in the capital gains and loss tax. Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, proposed a graduated reduction in the corporation tax under which instead of cutting taxes by \$160,000,000, that the sum be collected and applied to the construction of public buildings and highways.

The wisdom of the President's tax cut proposal came in for sharp criticism in the Senate. Mr. Couzens vigorously criticized it on the ground that it was a "gift to the wealthy." He insisted that instead of reducing corporation taxes, the Administration should have used the money to increase opportunities for employment. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, came in for critical comment by Mr. Couzens, who charged him with mismanagement and have the federal estate tax repealed.

**Enforcement Study  
Approved by Senate**  
WASHINGTON (AP)—A resolution to carry out President Hoover's request for appointment of a joint congressional committee to consider the reorganization and concentration of prohibition enforcement agencies has been adopted by the Senate and sent to the House.

Approval was finally given the resolution sponsored by Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, without a word of debate. It

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was presented to the Senate during the extra session after Mr. Hoover sent a special message to Congress asking the creation of the commission.

On the basis of this study, the Administration hopes to carry out the reorganization of the prohibition enforcement service. The President has proposed that most of the enforcement agencies be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice.

## 'Straight Line' to Aid American Business

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—A new era in United States foreign trade, which will benefit American business in general and smaller manufacturers especially, will result from the new "straight line" merchandise distribution service recently announced by Irving T. Bush, head of the Bush Terminal here, according to Victor E. Freeman, European representative of the new service. Mr. Freeman has just left here for England after a brief visit to the Bush headquarters, where arrangements were completed for the service.

Mr. Freeman is chairman of Lassen & Co., of Zurich, Switzerland, which controls the 54 service units affiliated with the new Bush service. In an interview just before leaving New York, he said that the American manufacturer "must now begin to envisage himself as a world trader. Tens of thousands of smaller American factories will now find rich markets open to them in Europe," he said, "and tens of thousands of smaller European manufacturers will at least have an opportunity to present their wares in the American consumer market."

Mr. Freeman stressed the importance of mutual exchange of trade, saying that "in an industrialized modern world, foreign trade cannot be a one-way trade. Perhaps the most vital requirement at this time for the development of a sound and dependable export market for the American manufacturer is the counter establishment of a healthy import trade from Europe, and every far-seeing American exporter now will encourage the development of reciprocal import commerce."

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## Lending Library of Works of Art Established by 'Circle' at Liverpool

Continuous Exhibition Afforded by Displays in Homes  
of Patrons—Artists Name Committee to Select  
Pictures and Statuary to Be Circulated

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
LIVERPOOL—Liverpool has had for many years an active school of artists who have brought distinction to the city, and the Merseyside Art Circle, which has just opened its newest exhibition, is an organization formed two years ago which keeps the artists and their public in very close touch.

In its short but very useful career this circle has held a score of exhibitions—that is of public exhibitions. But the chief value of the circle is that of a works of art, approved by it are on continuous exhibition in the patrons' houses.

Its founders conceived the idea of a lending library of works of art. All the artists of the district have voted for six of their number to represent them, and these, with six subscribing members, elected by the patrons, form an executive committee which chooses the works to be circulated.

A subscriber pays five guineas a year, and for that he has the loan of a small picture or a small statuette. If he is especially pleased with the work, he may keep it. If not, it is passed on at the end of the month to another subscriber, and in any case a member receives each year in return for his subscription one work of art.

In the first year of the circle sales and commissioned orders amounted to £600 and a continuous exhibition was held in the Rushworth Gallery. The present exhibition which is to

remain open for two months, contains no work priced at more than five guineas, and among the artists represented, many of them by pictures on which dealers would not doubt put much higher prices than that, are Will C. Penn, Edward L. Halliday, and Sydney Merrills.

## BOARDWALK RULES ADOPTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Three companion ordinances, proposed by Mayor Anthony M. Rufo Jr., for regulating business activities on the boardwalk, have become operative following their adoption by the city commission. They prohibit freak shows either on the promenade or within 200 feet of it, ban personal solicitation of business and "ballyhooing," either personally or by the use of mechanical devices.

## WOMAN PILOT LICENSED

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Seven civilians, including one woman, have just received their pilot's licenses. The woman, Senorita Graciela Cooper, is the first pilot of her sex in Chile.

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## HAWAII TRADE NEAR NEW PEAK; POVERTY ABSENT

Islands Have Paid Federal  
Government \$107,000,-  
000 Since 1900

By MARC T. GREENE  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
HONOLULU—The Territory of Hawaii continues to enjoy remarkable prosperity, according to the résumé of its economic affairs just presented to the Department of Commerce by Gov. Lawrence M. Judd, and the amount of its products exported during 1928 reached the highest figure but one in its history, being valued at \$119,479,835, an increase of nearly \$8,000,000 over 1927. The only year in which this figure has been exceeded was in 1921, and that was because of the excessively high price of sugar maintaining then.

The report indicates that the present population of the Territory is 327,449, of whom 236,577 are American citizens; and so thriving is industry and business in the islands that it is almost possible to declare that real poverty does not exist. In fact, it is doubtful if anywhere in the entire world there is so ideal a state of things from an economic viewpoint, as in Hawaii. Evidences of that on every hand are unmistakable, and Honolulu is rapidly developing into one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

The amity so long notable among the two-score nations living here seems to be strengthened yearly, and the success of educational institutions in inculcating the principles of internationalism has been marked. The back-to-the-land experiment entered upon some years ago with the intent of preventing the disappearance of the pure Hawaiian is working out excellently.

There are more than 70,000 children attending the numerous schools of Hawaii's fine educational system, and of this number composed of many races and originating from many nations, all but 1500 are American citizens. Of the total population of the Territory, about 120,000 are aliens. The largest racial unit of these is no longer Japanese, but Filipino. Of 137,407 Japanese, \$7,748 are American citizens; while of 63,000 Filipinos, about 55,000 are classified as aliens. These two peoples make up by far the greater part of the alien population of the islands, the Chinese and Koreans composing most of the remainder. The proportion of Japanese to the total population of the Territory is growing somewhat less. Five years ago it was almost one-half.

The islands have paid into the national treasury since 1900 more than \$107,000,000. The great prosperity of the sugar and pineapple industries has, of course, contributed chiefly to this, and that prosperity was more marked than ever during 1928. The sugar output was approximately 900,000 tons, an increase of 10 per cent over 1927. Nearly \$41,000,000 worth of pineapples were harvested, and this represented a \$6,000,000 increase. There was also produced 5,000,000 pounds of coffee, worth nearly \$1,500,000. Bank deposits in 1928 totalled more than \$35,000,000.

and in its stead an 83-story skyscraper, which will rise 70 feet above the tallest stone and steel peak now in the Manhattan cordillera, is to be built by the Fred F. French Operators, Inc., at a cost of about \$30,000,000, it has just been learned here. The cost of the 48,000 square feet in the site, which occupies the entire length of the block in Sixth Avenue between Forty-Third and Forty-Fourth Streets, was approximately \$7,500,000. Title will be taken to the property in May, when store leases and the lease under which the theater is at present operated expire.

The proposed skyscraper will reach a height of 1100 feet, as compared with the 1030 feet of the Chrysler Building, now the tallest building in the world, and the 792 feet of the Woolworth Building.

The Hippodrome Building, as the French skyscraper will be called, will be designed with stores and offices and according to Mr. French, negotiations have been under way for some time with a New York department store to lease the basement, ground floor and four or five upper floors.

The Hippodrome, seating 5200 persons, was built in 1905 by two westerners, Fredric Thompson and Homer S. Dundy, to be the biggest amusement house in the world. It cost \$1,500,000. There followed three decades of shifting management, during which Morris Gest, the Shuberts and Charles Dillingham successively carried on. In 1923 "the hall of spectacles" became a vaudeville house. Then came motion pictures and last spring the Freiburg passion play, and, currently, the talking picture.

The signing by the United States of the three World Court protocols on Dec. 9 has been followed during the last week by the announcement of the organization of World Court committees in most of the large cities in the country and in many of the smaller towns, the report says.

"These committees consist of citizens who, regardless of party affiliation, support the President's move toward completing the adherence of the United States to the Court," it continues.

"The committees had expected the signing of the protocol on the reservations after President Hoover, in his recent message to Congress, said that he intended to authorize signature of this protocol and to transmit it to the Senate at some convenient time."

## World Court Stand Backed by Nation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Every part of the country, regardless of sectional differences in the past, offers President Hoover unreserved backing in his stand on the World Court, and expresses the hope that ratification by the Senate will follow at the earliest practicable time, according to the report just issued here of a nation-wide survey by the American Foundation maintaining the American Peace Award.

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## Adieu, Hippodrome; Hello, Skyscraper!

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—The Hippodrome, for a quarter of a century the "hall of the extravaganza," is to come down

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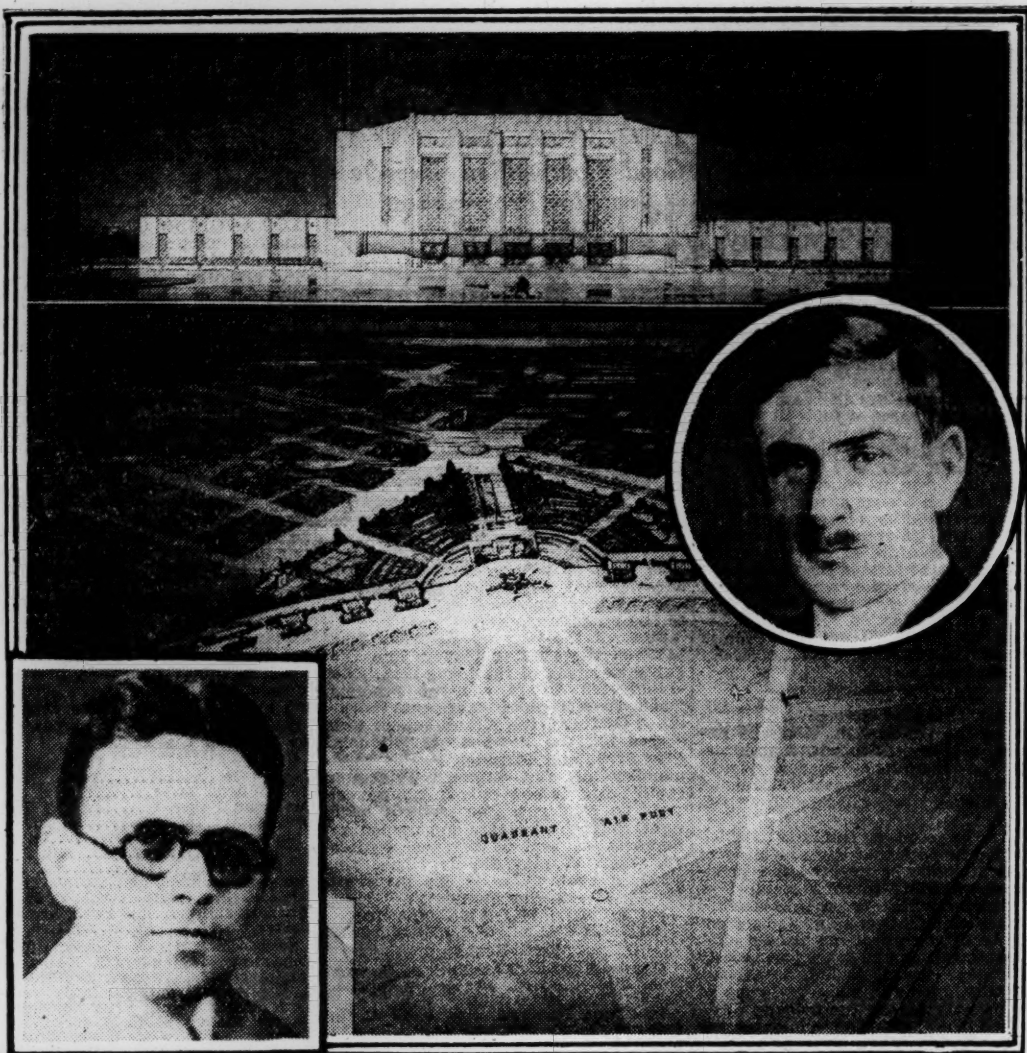
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In the Center is the Plan of William H. Harrison (Left) and A. C. Zimmerman (Right), Los Angeles Architects, for an Airport, Which Won the \$5000 Prize Offered in the Lehigh Airports Competition. The White Building at Top is the Passenger Terminal Station, Seen in a Minute Size in the Center of the Arc Converging Upon the Landing Field.

ing Upon the Landing Field. There is a Hotel and Shops Where One Can Outfit for an Extended Flight. The Cut at the Right Shows Design by C. Gifford Rich of Chicago, Which Won the Second Prize in the Lehigh Airports Competition, and Which Carries Out the Same Triangular Motif as in the Prize-Winner.

## Improvement of Existing Areas Called Key to Airport Design

Not Long Ago, Landing Field Was 'Meadow Outside Town'; Today, Conveniences, Expert Planning and Architectural Vision Demanded for Airports

The airport, because essential to the development of air travel, has become a subject of first importance. Location, design, architecture and equipment are chief points of interest. Six magazine feature articles, of which this is the first, will be published daily, in which various writers will discuss these points.

By VOLNEY HURD  
A FEW years ago an airplane pilot cruising to any of the biggest cities found one of the greatest hazards of the trip the question of landing. Landing is the critical part of flying and after having used dead reckoning to find a city he cruised about over it looking for some convenient meadow which he hoped would not have concealed ditches, unexpected telegraph wires or other obstacles to a safe landing.

In those days a few places had actually designated a stretch of pasture land as the town landing field, but even they seemed to realize that it should not be dignified by the title "airport." Then with the populariza-

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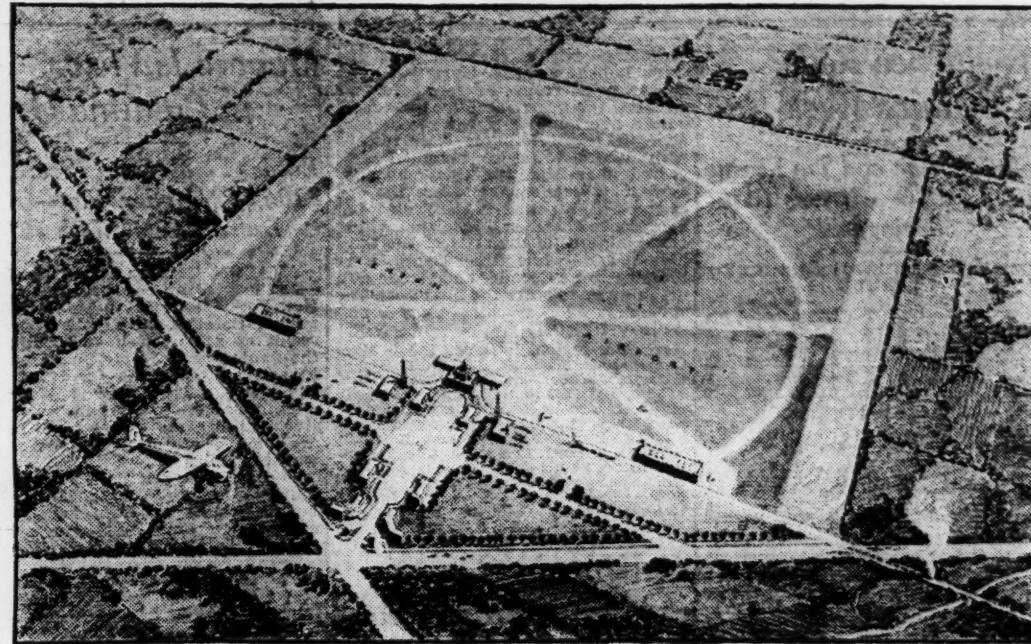
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of course, are governed by natural harbors, etc., but an airport is merely a large flat landing field. It so happens that there are just as many highly specialized demands that must be met in choosing the site for an airport as there are for seaports, question of types of weather experienced, prevailing winds, drainage, nearness to transportation lines and many other points.

Assuming that we have a perfect airport as far as location is concerned—like the water front with its special channels and docks—so must our airport be equipped with runways and hangars, administration buildings and the hundred and one other things that go to make safe and comfortable passenger flying.

### New Demands Upon Architects

These new buildings have made new demands upon architects. They have had to work with new technical limitations and still seek beauty of structure. All the problems of handling passengers on a great dock have had to be met and improved upon, for the air, seeking its place in the traveling sun, must offer a lot better comforts than those experienced by the average person between the time they leave a taxi and get onto an ocean liner. This question of passenger comfort has become a highly specialized art and we feel safe in saying that already no existing method of transportation gives the passenger the individual attention to the little details which mean so much in the way of comfort and convenience as does present-day flying.

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much faster methods of transportation to and from the airport.

Train travelers often get one of their biggest thrills entering into a city after dark and running through miles of train yards with their hundreds of red and green signal lights, a seeming maze through which the big limited threads its way in perfect safety to its berth at the terminal. The airport of tomorrow promises to have an equally fascinating and colorful display of lights which will be seen by the air traveler as the ship in which he rides sails over the port while the pilot reads the signals for his landing. To the untutored these will seem as complex as railroad yard signals, but they will be found to be as sure guides to a safe landing as are the yard lights to a chugging, whistling arrival at the station platform.

Thus it will be seen that the subject of airports cannot be curtly dismissed as merely a "meadow near the town," but is a highly developed part of the facilities of cities and towns which are key points in the Nation's commerce.

### Development of Existing Areas

There will be changes in the airport of the future. There is no doubt of that. But taken from a conservative viewpoint, we find that it probably will not be great increases in acreage, not covering over whole city blocks for roof-top landing fields, but an intelligent development of existing areas with improvement in the landing ability of planes to compensate for the fact that the acreage does not increase, and with

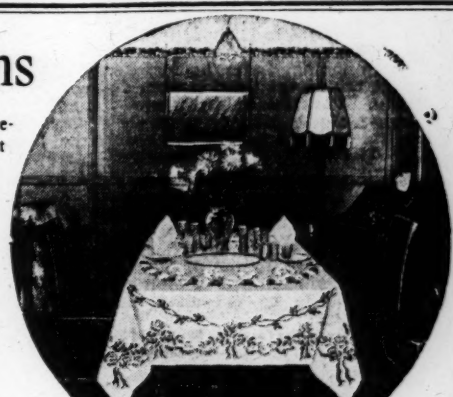
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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME



## U.S. AND BRITAIN CRITICIZED BY SOVIET APOLOGIST

Fischer Declares Russian  
Debts Nor Propaganda  
Are Major Factors

Economic pressure—the increasing tendency of commercial organizations to trade with Russia—will eventually bring about United States' recognition of the Soviets, according to Louis Fischer, special correspondent of the Nation in Russia and Germany.

Speaking before the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association, Mr. Fischer declared that neither the question of debts nor of propaganda were major factors in keeping the United States from recognizing Russia. The Soviets, he said, had repeatedly offered to settle the debts which they inherited from the Tsarist regime, and, in the case of the United States, to balance against them the claims for property damage incurred by the Russians from American military operations in Russia.

Mr. Fischer said that he had seen private documents dealing with the Russian external debts, including a protocol signed by the Russians and Ramsay MacDonald, representing Great Britain, under which a settlement was to be made. England, and not Russia, he declared, repudiated this agreement.

Discussing the question of propaganda, Mr. Fischer denied the contention that the "interlocking directorate" of the Soviet and the Communist Internationale was such that the Government itself was responsible for active dissemination of Communist doctrines.

Mr. Fischer criticized Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, for what he termed his "faux pas" of the second reminder to Russia and China to abide by the Pact of Paris in settling their Manchurian difficulties.

The Russian reply, charging that Colonel Stimson's notification was an "unfriendly act," probably had in mind the aide memoir to China of July 25. Mr. Fischer declared, Russia, he added, had accurate knowledge of this note in which the United States suggested to China the neutralization of the Chinese

Eastern Railroad, the control of which led to the Manchurian hostilities.

To the Russian viewpoint, Mr. Fischer declared, neutralization was equivalent to control by the United States. He defended the Russian position in the Manchurian dispute, declaring that Russia had previously offered to return the railroad to China but that Sun Yat-sen, "father" of the Nationalist Party, had refused to accept it because the return would, in fact, give the railroad to the Manchurian officials, strengthening them in their opposition at that time of the Nationalist revolution.

Other speakers were Moissaye Olgin, former American editor of the Ivestia, and Arnold D. Margolin, formerly associate justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals of the Ukraine. Manley O. Hudson, Beams professor of law of Harvard University, presided.

### The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsor and network used in presentation. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Radio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These programs are followed by the name of the station which will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

#### FOR FRIDAY, DEC. 20

**Rhythmic Music**  
Smith Ballou and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). Chorus by Mr. Ballou. 6:30 p. m.  
Al Bernard and Billy Beard, vocal duo; Lennie Ross, tenor; Dave Grupp, director (WEAF Chain). 7:30 p. m.  
Paul Specht's orchestra (CBS Chain only). Governor Clinton Hotel. 6:30 p. m.  
Gail Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS Chain only). Roosevelt Grill. 7:30 p. m.  
"Broadway Lights" (WEAF Chain). Muriel Pollack and Vee Lawnhurst and their two pianos; Noel Frances, soprano; and Earl Oxford, baritone. 7:30 p. m.  
"Fashion Plates" (Howard—CBS). Fred Astaire and his orchestra and Ben Alley, tenor. 7:30 p. m.  
"Evergreen" (Wah!—CBS). Orchestra and soloist. 8:30 p. m.  
Billy Jones and Ernie Hare, vocal duo; Will Perry, director (Interwoven—WJZ Chain transcontinental). 9 p. m.  
Jan Garber and his orchestra; Abe Lyman and his orchestra (CBS). First half hour from Washington, second half from New York City. 11 p. m.  
Arthur Warkye and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 12 p. m.  
"John and Ned" (Union Oil—NBC Chain). Singing playing filling station attendants. 8:45 p. m.  
Laugher-Harris Hotel St. Francis Orchestra (KGO, KOBO, KHQ). Entertaining band. 11 p. m.

#### Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Peppermint—WJZ Chain). 7 p. m. NBC Chicago and Pacific networks. 10:30 p. m. central standard time.  
"Miles de Pompadour" (Cradock Terry—WJZ Chain). Jeanne Poisson, whose distinctive headpiece has left its imprint on the world of fashion. 8:45 p. m.  
"Harbor Lights" (WEAF Chain). Dramatic tales of an old sea captain. 9 p. m.  
"Scherdertown" (Schrader—WEAF Chain). It looks like a Scrooge Christmas for Gus and Louie. This, however, does not affect band practice. 9:30 p. m.  
"In the Parlor" (KGO, KHQ, KOA). Gossip and news from the retail district in the period of 1895. 10 p. m.

#### Vocal and Instrumental

Muriel Wilson, soprano; Vernon Archibald, baritone; Ludwig Lauer, conductor (WEAF Chain). Fritz R. Hirsch, Station WJZ, Charlotte, N. C., will be guest announcer of a program featuring these artists, dedicated to WET. 12 noon.

**Cavaliers' Male Quartet; Rosario Bonadon, conductor** (Cities Service—WEAF Chain transcontinental). 8 p. m.  
Moss and Frye, comedy team; Russian Quintet, Gypsy Art Ensemble; Buster and Tiger; William Wines and his Footlights (Brown-Central Shoe—CBS transcontinental). Hopeless nonsense of the Moran and Mack type by Moss and Frye, Russian and gypsy numbers by the vocal quintet accompanied by a noted guitarist. 8 p. m.  
Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; Victor Arden, conductor (Armour—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Featured medley from the new Rodgers and Hart musical comedy, "Heads Up." 10 p. m.  
Hallelaiah Singers; Billy Ariz and his orchestra (Planters—WEAF Chain). Negro spirituals by the Negro quartet, light pieces by the orchestra. 10 p. m.  
Bremer Tally Time (Brunswick Balke—CBS). Concert and dance selections with solos. 10 p. m.  
Soloist; Male Chorus; Dr. Koesterer, conductor (Armour—WJZ Chain transcontinental). 10:30 p. m.

#### Footlights (KGO, KECB). Flashes of musical comedy and light opera successes of the past and present. 8 p. m.

**Radio Nomads** (NBC—Pacific). Lucile Kirtley, soprano soloist, string group directed by Charles Hart. 10:30 p. m.

#### Vocal Ensembles

The Choristers (WJZ Chain). Male octet with orchestra. 8 p. m.  
"Babes in Toyland" (Philadelphia—WJZ Chain transcontinental). First scene. Act I. of Victor Herbert's appropriate seasonal opera by the "Theater Memories" group with Henry Neely as "Old Stager," Jessica Dragonette, soprano, as feminine voice lead, and Robert Simmons, tenor, male lead. 9:30 p. m.

#### Orchestral

United States Marine Symphony Orchestra. Lieut. Taylor Branson, conducting (WEAF Chain). From the headquarters of that organization in Washington. 8 p. m.

**Pacific Feature Hour** (WJZ Chain transcontinental). One hour of concert music from "San Francisco" by Edna St. Vincent Millay, conducted by Max Dolin. Mendelssohn overture, Ketyly descriptive music, four movements from Beethoven's "Christmas Tree Suite," two classic dances of Moussorgsky and Saint-Saens. 8 p. m.

**Black and Gold Room Orchestra** (WEAF Chain). "A Half-Hour in Venice." 6 p. m.

#### Slumber Music

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). French composers predominate. 11 p. m.

#### Recital

Paulina Hargrave, contralto-pianist (WJZ Chain). Singing some show and picture music, playing novelty "Little White Donkey" on piano. 8:45 p. m.

**Josephine Jirak, contralto; Georges Bolet, pianist** (CBS). Two songs of Brahms by Miss Jirak, with viola and piano accompaniment, a Dohnanyi arrangement of Chopin besides several Chopin Etudes by M. Bolet in Curtis Institute of Music artist pupil recital. 10:30 p. m.

**Piano Pictures** (KGO, KECB). Four-hand arrangements of the classics by Phyllida Ashley and Aileen Fealy. 9 p. m.

#### Educational

"Music Appreciation Hour" (WEAF and WJZ Chains). Musical lecture for school children by Walter Damrosch illustrated throughout with examples. 11 a. m.

#### Talks

Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly (WJZ Chain). The ancient stories about Christmas. 5 p. m.

"What's Right with the Theater" (WEAF Chain). A different angle is employed by Miss Theresa Helburn, executive director of the Theater Guild, since it has become quite the fashion to point out what is wrong. "March of Events" period. 8:15 p. m.

**Dishes** (Great Individual Drinking Cup—WJZ Chain). Uncle Bob and his young companions meet the funsters of the circus, the clowns. 7:30 p. m.

"The World in Music" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Regular series by Pierre Key, well-known critic and writer. 7:45 p. m.

"On Christmas Day in the Morning" (WJZ Chain). A favorite story at Chautauquus men's clubs and recitals, this reading of Grace S. Richmond will be given by Edwin M. Whitney of the NBC production staff. 8:30 p. m.

## TOOLS OF STRIFE ABSENT IN NEW WAR MEMORIAL

Indianapolis Statue Is Symbol  
of American Youth,  
Looking Upward

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Shorn of all armaments of war, American youth in a forward attitude and bearing the flag of the United States is symbolized in "Pro Patria," the bronze sculpture of Henry Hering, American Legion member and New York sculptor, which has been erected on the central shrine of Indiana's \$11,000,000 World War Memorial plaza in the heart of Indianapolis.

With a free and open hand, uplifted but holding neither torch nor sword, "Pro Patria" represents, according to the interpretation of the artist, "the free spirit of American youth in devotion to his country and his flag."

"It is an expression," Mr. Hering said, while supervising the erection of the bronze figure 22 feet high, "of all there is in humanity of aspiration, valor and renunciation. It is the spirit of American youth that went to war and is now looking upward and onward, and is not the material concept of the soldier."

The sculptor explained how he first had conceived the figure bearing a sword and later an olive branch, but on reflection perceived higher aspiration and a nobler theme to be the true gold of young American manhood. It is the only figure in the carvings of the Indiana War Memorial that is wholly free and given to the pure interpretation of the artist, Mr. Hering said.

Other allegorical figures grace the memorial. There are: Courage, Memory, Peace, Victory, Liberty and Patriotism. In bas-relief, tablets for the base of the black marble obelisk occupying the center of the first block north of the shrine in the plaza, Law, Science, Education and Religion have been depicted by group carvings.

Mr. Hering was a pupil of Augustus Saint-Gaudens for eight years. He designed the pylon groups for the Michigan Avenue Bridge in Chicago, the Civil War Memorial at Woolsey Hall, Yale University, the sculpture for the five Federal Reserve Banks at Cleveland, Chicago, Dallas, Kansas City and Boston, the monuments at the Field Museum in Chicago and the pediment of the new Civic Opera Theater in Chicago.

## \$10,000,000 Memorial Fund Is Established

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (P)—A gift of \$10,000,000, to be expended through a philanthropic foundation and in the interest of public welfare, is announced by Maurice Falk, capitalist and philanthropist of Pittsburgh.

The fund, to be known as the Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation, established as a memorial to Mrs. Falk, is to begin operating early next year. The entire fund, both principal and interest, is to be expended within 35 years, the announcement set forth. In directing the foundation be restricted to 35 years, Mr. Falk is understood to express his disbelief in perpetuities.

A board of seven managers, with board powers of discretion given them, will be assigned the task of designating grants for the promotion of religious, charitable, educational, philanthropic and public interest. The managers will be Leon Falk, nephew of Maurice Falk; E. T. Weir, I. A. Simon, Frank B. Bell, Nathan Jacobs, Eugene B. Strassburger, and A. E. Braun, all of Pittsburgh.

## TWIN BRIDGE OPENED OVER CAPE FEAR RIVER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WILMINGTON, N. C.—When the \$1,250,000 twin bridge over the Cape Fear River was officially dedicated and opened, Wilmington was host to the largest crowd in the history of the city.

Gov. O. Max Gardner dedicated the bridge to the soldier and sailor dead of three wars, after which Mrs. Gardner clipped the ribbon which officially opened the structure for free passage during the first day. Mrs. D. W. Galloway, of Fairmont, first state gold star mother, unveiled the dedicatory tablet just before the ribbon was cut. Six planes engaged in an air circus. There was stunt flying and a balloon bursting contest.

## NO ELECTION PLANNED IN SPANISH NOTE

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MADRID—Disappointing once more the hopes of the people, the Government has not included in its 1930 program plans for a new election.

A communiqué hints that all speculation on this subject is premature, but promises, however, that when the present National Assembly ceases its functions as prescribed for September next, there will be ready a new organization of control, described as legislative and fiscal, of which the Government will render an account. How the new Parliament will come into being is not yet indicated.

## TACNA-ARICA PEACE IS COMMEMORATED

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Gold medals commemorating settlement of the 50-year-old Tacna-Arica dispute with Chile, are being struck by the Government.

The medals, six centimeters in diameter, bear the likeness of President Ibanez of Chile and President Leguia of Peru on one side, and on the other the inscription: "Pax 1929." The medals will be awarded to Presidents Hoover, Leguia, and Ibanez, Foreign Ministers Stimson, Elguera and Rios Gallardo, and Ambassadors Culbertson, Davila, and Emiliano-Figueroa Larraín.

## Youth Renouncing All for Love of Country



"PRO PATRIA"  
Bronze Sculpture for Memorial in  
Indianapolis, by Henry Hering.

## Expansion Planned by Steel Company

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Announcement has been made here that the United States Steel Corporation plans to spend more than \$250,000,000 during the next three years for expansion purposes, and that the work will be financed entirely from earnings and surplus which the corporation has accumulated.

The object of the program, it was said, was to increase the capacity of the corporation's facilities and modernize certain operations. Much of the work will merely carry on certain improvements which have been under way for some months, but several new undertakings are also proposed. One of the major subdivisions of the corporation, it was announced, would benefit by the program, but the most extensive improvements will be made at the mills of the Illinois Steel Company, and the corporation's Alabama subsidiary, the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company. Because of the conservative tendencies for which the United States Steel Corporation is noted, announcement of the expansion program was taken to indicate that the officials of the corporation have confidence in the stability of American business.

## RADIO VOCAL CONTEST WINNERS ANNOUNCED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In the final auditions of the third national radio contest sponsored by the Atwater Kent Foundation, held at the studios of the National Broadcasting Company here, first prize of \$5000 and two year's conservatory tuition each were awarded Miss Genevieve I. Rowe, coloratura soprano, of Wooster, O., and Edwin Austin Kane, tenor, of Atlanta, Ga.

The other awards, which carried with them one year's tuition, in addition to the cash prizes, were made as follows: Second prize, \$3000 each—Miss Floy Hamlin, coloratura soprano, and Calvin Hendricks, baritone, both of Los Angeles. Third prize, \$2000 each—Miss Josephine Antoine, coloratura soprano of Boulder, Colo., and Jones Jameson, tenor, of Denver. Fourth prize, \$1000 each—Miss Frances Tortorich, lyric soprano of New Orleans, Charles K. Carlie, tenor, of Central Falls, R. I. Fifth prize, \$1000 each—Miss Agnes L. Skillin, coloratura soprano of Springfield, Me., and Carlyle Bennett, tenor of Chicago.

## BOULDER DAM POWER PLAN IS CHALLENGED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The tentative proposal made by Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, for the distribution of power to be developed at Boulder Dam is sharply challenged by the national popular government league on the ground that it "discriminates against the small towns and cities of southern California."

The league, which is one of the most active organizations in combating the power interests, in a comprehensive report on various hydro-electric projects, contends that Mr. Wilbur's plan is contrary to the letter and intent of the Boulder Dam act. According to the league, if Mr. Wilbur's policy is put into practice it will set up a precedent of far-reaching import to all states and municipalities interested in public plants.

## BUSINESS KEEPS ON EVEN KEEL, SAYS LAMONT

Eight-Year Period Report  
Shows Few Waves Shipped  
in Financial Seas

WASHINGTON (P)—The steadiness of business during the last eight years, characterized by neither sharp booms nor slumps, is portrayed by Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce.

With two or three minor and short-lived recessions, he said in his report for the year ending June 30, 1929, the upward trend of production and consumption had been gradual, but in the aggregate considerable.

For the 12 months' period he said the activity of American factories was the high spot of industry and while business was not spotted by the hurried activity of the war period and the immediately succeeding boom, the actual production of commodities and services was larger.

The Secretary reported that the high activity of manufacturing and mining industry during the year was accompanied by larger employment of labor and reduction in part-time work.

"Throughout our history a gradual shift has been taking place in the occupations of the people," he said. "The proportion engaged in production of necessities of life has steadily

fallen, more and more labor being set free to produce advanced commodities and services characteristic of a higher standard of living. For a long time this movement was reflected in a steady expansion of employment in factory industries as well as in distribution and in service occupations, agriculture being almost the only branch of industry to lose relatively, in the number of workers. For some time after 1920, however, the trend toward service occupations was so strong as to bring about an absolute reduction in the number of factory employees. This downward movement has been checked during the last three or four years, and the number of factory workers employed during the fiscal year 1928-29 was appreciably greater than during the preceding fiscal year.

If allowance is made for the buying power of money, the secretary declared, the value of agricultural production in 1928-29 was larger even than in 1920-21. The construction industry was reported to have been one of the few branches of business which was less active during the year, while the net operating income of Class 1 railroads was the largest ever reported. The export trade for the fiscal year was 10 per cent greater in value than the year before and 43 per cent greater than in 1921-22. Finished manufacturers reached more than \$2,500,000,000, showing an increase of 22 per cent over the previous year, the secretary reported, while purchases of this country abroad increased about 9 per cent.

## ZANZIBAR POST FILLED

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Richard Sims Donkin, Chief Secretary for Uganda, has been appointed British Resident at Zanzibar to succeed Sir Alfred C. Hollis, who becomes Governor of Trinidad.

## College of Albania Started With 30 Students; Building Nears Completion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TIRANA, Albania—The College of Albania is commencing work. Its faculty consists of three members and its student body of 30 boys. Its halls consist of one brick building as yet unfinished and not completely plastered. To the casual observer it seems to be a very humble enterprise, but as a matter of fact, it is a very promising beginning.

For it was only 10 months ago that Dr. Samuel W. Irwin, former missionary in Yugoslavia, and later the head of an American school in Rome, first approached the Albanian Government concerning the institution of such a college. The American Minister in Tirana gave the project his hearty approval and helped Dr. Irwin at once to get in touch with the proper people. When the plan was fully explained to the rulers of Albania, they not only gave it their enthusiastic approval, but promised their co-operation.

As the result of an agreement between Dr. Irwin and the Albanian Government, a beautiful campus on the coast of the Adriatic Sea, about six miles south of the main seaport Durazzo, was given to the school. It consists of nearly 400 acres and contains woods, orchards, fields, meadows and a large water frontage. Most of it is level and fertile, but it ends in a chain of high, gently sloping, wooded hills, which afford a most excellent site for the buildings. The American schools in the Near East are distinguished by their beautiful

campuses, but none has a more beautiful location than the new College of Albania.

Besides the land, the State of Albania also gave the college \$10,000 for building purposes and agreed to support 20 students in it the first year and 10 additional each succeeding year, until the number of state scholarships reaches 50. Mr. Irwin and his board are to provide the rest of the money for the buildings and for the upkeep of the school. The faculty is to be largely American and the course is to be carefully adapted to the needs of the country.

## WOMEN AIR PILOTS UNITE TO AID NATION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Miss Opal Kunz, of New York, was elected president pro tem of the Club for Licensed Women Air Pilots at an organization meeting just held here.

The club, whose membership roll includes women pilots from all parts of the country, will be known as "38"—the number of charter members enrolled. Its activities will include preparation of women aviators for special service to the Nation in emergency, and to emphasize the part women can take in aviation, its sponsors said. Any licensed woman pilot of good standing is eligible for membership. Mrs. Neva Paris was elected secretary-treasurer pro tem.

## Women Approve Inquiry in Haiti

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A resolution approving the plan of President Hoover to send a commission of inquiry to Haiti was adopted by the National Board of the Women's International League, a copy of which was forwarded to him by Miss Dorothy Detzer, executive secretary of the league.

"In 1926, in co-operation with the Society of Friends, and the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Women's International League sent a private and unofficial commission to Haiti, to study conditions," the resolutions state. "It has ever since been opposing a policy that was fundamentally one of drift, combined with military and financial occupation, which has now resulted in loss of life and a call for an additional force of marines. The Women's International League has urged instead that there should be conscientious planning for 1926, and for the interim period."

## The Listener Speaks

ALEXANDER GLAZOUNOFF was a guest in the Capitol Family studios on Sunday evening at 7:30, when a special program dedicated to him was heard-through the WEAF chain stations. He doubtless felt some personal interest in this period, since Yasha Burchuk, cellist and director of the orchestra, was at one time one of his own pupils.

While this very varied concert thus indicated the growing importance of radio in the world of music and its recognition by leading composers and artists, another period at 9:15 was an example of the manner in which radio is developing interest in music in general and offering added encouragement to promising students.

The voices of the 10 singers who competed in the Atwater Kent Audition Finals were excellent. Nothing else could be expected after the exhaustive search for the best which has been going on in the preliminary contests in all parts of the country. Among these 10 students various scholarships for further study, as well as \$25,000 in cash awards, will be distributed.

Whatever may be said of the tendency of radio and mechanical music production to reduce interest in the actual study and performance of music, instances such as this seem to point in the opposite direction. It is true that they indicate an era of concentration of excellence which may not be so encouraging for the mediocre—but they certainly offer plenty of stimulating opportunity to all really promising young artists.

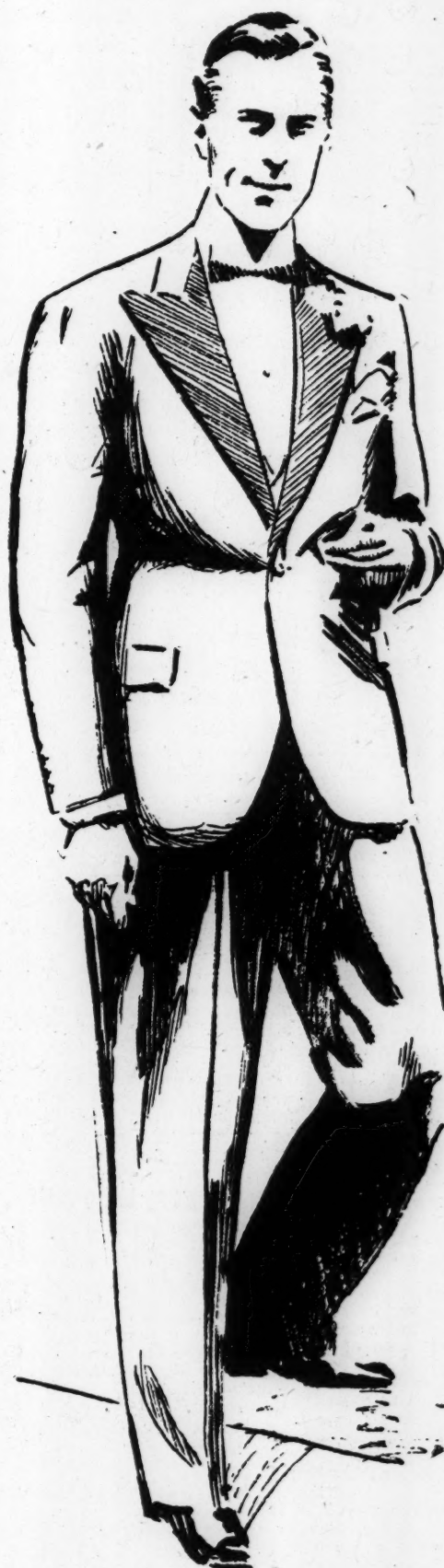
It seems very fitting that radio, which is gathering the best talent from stage and concert platform and distributing it to every corner of the continent, should also organize such plans as this for recruiting fresh talent from an equally widespread area. It becomes more and more a central focal point for the best music and thought of the Nation.

One feature of the Atwater Kent contest has always been that the participants have been judged solely for the quality of their voices as heard through the microphone and loudspeaker, and not as they sound upon the concert stage. The tendency is to develop a school of radio singers who are as much specialists in this particular work as are moving picture players in the world of drama.

It was interesting to hear such artists as Lewis James, Elizabeth Lennox and Genia Zieleska, who have long been favorites with radio audiences, in the following "Master Musicians Hour," and to compare their voices with those of the new recruits. The latter left a very favorable impression.

D. M.

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831 Market St., Wilmington, Del.  
EXCLUSIVE JEWELRY SERVICE  
SINCE 1879

## CARTLEDGE

FLOWER SHOP  
10th and Orange Sts. Wilmington, Del.  
Phone 6121

## M. A. BAILEY

Infants' and Children's Wear  
to 14 Years  
227 West Ninth Street Tel. 2-8225  
AGENCY SIMPLEX FLEXIBLE SHOES  
Wilmington, Delaware

## Gawthrop &amp; Brother Co.

Plumbing and Heating  
705 Orange Street  
Wilmington, Del.

## Crosby &amp; Hill Company

DEPARTMENT STORE  
605, 607, 609 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

## IDA L. BALDWIN

Ladies' Shoes and Hosiery  
EXCLUSIVELY  
9 E. Ninth Street, Wilmington, Del.

## Dist. of Columbia

## WASHINGTON

## Cards—Stationery

Christmas Surprises  
LIVINGSTON, Inc.  
YOUR STATIONER  
722 15TH ST. N. W.

## WM. H. GROVERMANN

JEWELER  
Any article sold, sold for Christmas on small  
deposit. Moderate your old jewelry. Repair  
watch and clock repairing.  
Phone National 6787 807 11th St. N. W.

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Dist. of Columbia

## WASHINGTON

**W. R. McCALL**  
JEWELER  
New Address 1334 H Street N. W.

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK  
1406 G Street, N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## EXCLUSIVE

Millinery and Gowns  
Remodeling Hats a Specialty  
HEMSTITCHING  
MARY G. FIELDING  
1729 Columbia Road, N. W.  
Open Evenings

## GEO. R. GRAY

Printing and Publishing  
1432 K St. N. W. S. E. Cor. 15th  
Phone Main 7014

## Virginia

## LYNCHBURG

## Suggenheimer's

Lynchburg's Leading Department  
Store

## BEAUTY BOWER

Specializes in the Latest Methods  
of Beauty Culture.  
EXPERT OPERATORS

## D. Moses &amp; Co.

Our New Store  
is quite complete with a full line of  
fresh merchandise. It is always a  
pleasure to serve you.

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA  
SCHEWEL'S  
"Let Schevel Feather Your Nest"

## FURNITURE

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA  
Carutchfield's  
CLEANERS and DYERS  
For Quick and Efficient Service Call  
Phone 505-506-664

## DOYLE—Florists

Flowers according to Doyle  
708 MAIN STREET  
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

## HUDSON-MORGAN

ELECTRIC CO., Inc.  
Anything and Everything Electrical:  
Fixtures, Contract Wiring, etc.  
We call your special attention to  
our RADIO SERVICE

521 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.  
NEWPORT NEWS  
Newport News  
Largest and most complete  
home furnishing store

## NEWPORT NEWS

FURNITURE COMPANY  
Newport News, Virginia

## The W. S. Cadwell

Hardware Co.  
"Pioneer Hardware House"

Consult us when in need of Hard-  
ware and its allied lines.  
2506 WASHINGTON AVE. Phone 4

## A Truly

Daylight Store  
Ready to Serve the Man or Boy

## WERTHEIMER &amp; Co.

3107-09 Washington Ave.  
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"

## Headquarters for

Christmas Cards  
and Gifts

## EPES STATIONERY CO., Inc.

2908 Washington Avenue  
NACHMAN'S  
The Shopping Center  
A Complete Department Store,  
that caters to the wants of the  
entire family.

QUALITY, SERVICE  
and REASONABLE PRICES  
Merchandise of Undisputed  
QUALITY  
Toilets, Goods—Candies—Stationery

## FALCONER'S

3003 WASHINGTON AVE.  
ICE—COAL—WOOD  
We are the sole distributors of the famous  
Berwind White Run of the Mine coal which is  
fully guaranteed by  
PHONES 701 90  
Newport News Distilled Ice Co.

## Shoe Repairing of "the Better Kind"

Eisenman's Shoe Hospital  
2600 WASHINGTON AVE.  
W. T. EUBANK  
Plumbing and Heating Contractor  
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner  
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

## Broadway Shoe Store

Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes  
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

## WARWICK FARMS

Milk That Is "Good for Babies"  
E. L. MILLNER  
Virginia Avenue and 32d Street  
Phone 2259

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Virginia

## NEWPORT NEWS

LET OUR PRICES  
BE YOUR GUIDE  
The Broadway  
Department Store  
Newport News, Va.

## DRY GOODS—SHOES

**BESKINS**  
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.  
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.  
Clothing to the entire family.

## BARCLAY &amp; SONS

Jewelers  
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

## NORFOLK

You'll Find Quality  
and Value at  
D. P. STORES  
Located in Almost Every City in  
Virginia and North Carolina  
See our advertisement under  
"Newport News" next Monday  
MEMBER FLORESTA TELEGRAPH DELIVERY

## The J. Newton

111 W. FREEMASON ST., NORFOLK, VA.  
George W. Thomas & Co.  
Shoes and Hosiery  
Southland Hotel 339 Granby St.  
Tel. 23768

## HORNER'S

Cleaners and Dyers  
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

## WILLIS'

Cleaning, Pressing and Dyeing  
Cash and Carry Suits 75c  
Prices Ladies' Dresses \$1  
312 Olney Road  
We also call and deliver.

## WRIGHT COAL and

WOOD COMPANY  
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

## The Malvern Shop

Hosiery—Gloves—Lingerie  
108 W. FREEMASON STREET

## RICHMOND

SARAH LEE KITCHEN  
301 West Grace RICHMOND, VA.

Plum Pudding  
(Hard Sauce)  
Fruit Cake—Mince Pie  
Lady Baltimore Cake  
Beaten Biscuits  
Call Boulevard 4783

## BROOKS TRANSFER

8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

## LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE

MOVING  
117 N. Robinson Richmond  
B'vd 513

## WEST END

MARKET  
Fresh Country Eggs  
OCEAN SPRAY CRANBERRY  
SAUCE

## INSURANCE

All Lines  
THE DAVENPORT INSURANCE  
CORPORATION  
1113 E. Main Tel. Mad. 1733

## HOFHEIMER'S

Reliable Shoes  
PRICED MODERATELY  
For the little toes and grown-ups.  
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripes  
Silk Stockings.  
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.  
RICHMOND, VA.

## F. W. Dabney &amp; Co.

Shoes for the  
Entire Family  
Broad at 5th

## SWOPES

Cleaning and Dyeing  
3112 W. Cary Blvd. 8593 213 N. First  
Mad. 1183

## F. F. APT

FLORIST  
218 N. Second  
Phone Ran. 1617  
Cut Flowers, Plants, etc.

## Eclipse Laundry

1519 W. MAIN  
B'vd 3340

## W. H. JENKS

ELECTRIC WIRING  
LIGHTING FIXTURES  
308 East Grace St. Mad. 1982

## FLORIST

HAMMOND CO., Inc.  
SECOND AND GRACE STS  
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Virginia

## RICHMOND

High Quality but  
Not High Price  
**JACOBS & LEVY**  
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.  
Men's Apparel  
—Kuppenheimer Clothes  
—Haywood Shoes  
—Knox Hats  
Women's Apparel  
—Townfield and Golfex Tail-  
ored Wear.

## POOLE'S PEWEE

Makes a  
Lovely Gift  
SCHWARZSCHILD'S  
Silver—Jewelry  
China—Glass  
Second at Broad Street

## JAMES RIVER

OIL COMPANY  
Nicholson and Lester Streets  
Richmond, Va. Mad. 3610

## PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM

"BINDER'S"  
makes you beautiful  
Beauty Salon Millinery Ladies' Wear  
500 EAST GRACE ST.  
ROANOKE

## You'll like shopping at HANCOCK'S

—Roanoke's Metropolitan  
Department Store.  
Hancock-Clay Company  
INCORPORATED  
601-609 S. Jefferson St.  
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

If when buying Bakery Products  
you would always specify Michael's,  
you would always get the best.  
Settle this question now by telephoning  
506 or 507 and ordering our truck to give  
you regular daily service.

Walter C. Michael & Son  
NELSON and CHURCH, S. E.

For best quality and service  
"FONE FLECK for Fuel"  
FLECK COAL CO. Inc.  
ROANOKE, VA. Phones 1389-90

## STANLEY'S

A MARKET PLACE  
UNEXCELLED  
Phones 2165 & 2166 110 Grandin Road  
ROANOKE, VA.

## B. FORMAN SONS

Correct Dress for Women  
418 SO. JEFFERSON, BOXLEY BLDG.  
ROANOKE, VA.

"For Better Milk"  
Phone 4327  
GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.  
1108-1114 Salem Ave. W.

## Roanoke's

Leading Department Store  
S. H. HEIRONIMUS @  
"Our Word Is Our Bond"

## FALLON, Florist

Fine Cut Flowers  
ROANOKE, VA.  
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

## Caldwell Sites Co.

105 SO. JEFFERSON STREET  
Our Display of Christmas Goods Is  
the Most Attractive We  
Have Ever Shown.

## Cawley

Furniture Company  
Incorporated  
503 South Jefferson Street  
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

## West Virginia

## CHARLESTON

Cafeteria  
Mrs. WILLARD McKEE  
108-110 HALE STREET

## HUNTINGTON

Things that are elegant in Men's  
Clothes and Furnishings  
JOHN W. BOONE  
Near Keith Albee

## HENRY SHOE COMPANY

915 FOURTH AVENUE  
FASHION SHOES of QUALITY

## DAVID FAIR

Made-to-Measure Clothes  
Hats and Furnishings  
433 Ninth Street

## CHARLES RESTAURANT

427 NINTH STREET  
Where friends meet  
Phone 21800

## FLORENCE EMERY

Wallpaper Floor Coverings  
Furniture, Draperies  
1223 FIFTH AVENUE

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## West Virginia

## HUNTINGTON

Just a Big Homelike  
Department Store  
where you are always welcome, that is  
saying, we will give you many dollars  
by doing their shopping at

O. J. MORRISON  
DEPARTMENT STORE  
Fourth Ave., between 8th and 9th Streets  
Chapman Printing Co.  
"Everything from Business Cards  
to Newspapers"  
Phone 5459  
2052 Third Avenue

Mrs. Helen Tutts Lauson  
Teacher of Piano  
and Singing  
Phone 22043 1105 Tenth St.

## REAL ESTATE

412 Eighth Street  
Dr. RICHARD STERN

## Imperial

The Cream of All Ice Creams  
THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.  
Huntington, W. Va.

## SHANK'S OIL CO.

Grateful for patronage, delivers free  
when in distress and out of gas.  
Phone 23394  
Huntington 4141  
Parkersburg 600  
Charleston 7600

## BLACK and WHITE CABS

\$5.00 ENNA \$6.00  
JETTICK  
Shoes for Women  
946 4th Avenue, Huntington, W. Va.

## 7 S

SOLE  
TYLES  
PURELY  
ARTISY  
330 TENTH ST., HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

## Martin's Flower Store

What's nicer for Christmas than  
"FLOWERS"  
PHONE 24816 506 10TH ST.

## WHEELING

## HOMESTEAD INN

HOME COOKING  
OPEN ON SUNDAY  
15th and Eoff Sts., Wheeling

## Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada  
Advertisements under this heading  
appear in this edition only. Rate 1/2  
line. Minimum space three lines, mini-  
mum order four lines. (An advertisement  
measuring three lines must call  
for at least two insertions.) An applica-  
tion blank and reference card required  
from those who advertise  
under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted  
heading.

## BOARD and RESIDENCE

A CORRECTION  
The address given in the issues of October 28,  
November 4 and 11, 1929, for  
24 Inverness Terrace  
should have read  
34 Inverness Terrace, London

## BARKSTON HOUSE

1 Barkston Gardens, London, S. W. 5.  
Keltin 8917  
and 17 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5.  
Keltin 2053  
Delightful Quarters, Real Home Comfort, good  
food, quiet, perfect light, night, from  
3.30. P. M. to 11. P. M. Terms moderate.  
Resident Proprietress: MISS S. CLAIR  
COLLINGSWOOD COURT PRIVATE HOTEL  
13 Collingswood Court, London, S. W. 5.  
Just off Cromwell Road, within easy reach  
of shops, etc.; perfect light, night, from  
3.30. P. M. to 11. P. M. Terms moderate.  
Resident Proprietress: MISS S. CLAIR

## Cumberland House Hotel

Telephone Kensington 7630  
51 and 53 Earl's Court Square  
South Kensington, London, S.W.5  
Casualty situation. Good location, comfort,  
convenience, good food. Bed and breakfast 6/6,  
per day 10/6. Special residential terms from  
25 gu. Also at Sandyside Hall, Bournemouth.  
ENGLISH CHIEF BILLIARDS GAS FIRES  
Write for Illustrated Tariff

## EARLSFIELD HOUSE

31 Courtfield Gardens, London, S. W. 5.  
Private residential hotel (also suite of rooms);  
gas fire & rings, constant hot water; good  
cooking; near terms moderate.  
MISS P. N. FROBISHER 2307.

## Kensington, London, W.

A charming guest house overlooking Ken-  
sington Park, every comfort, excellent cooking;  
inclusive terms from 2 1/2 guineas a week. Pro-  
prietress, 10 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8.  
(Phone Keltin 5286).

## KERRISDALE PRIVATE HOTEL

4 & 6 Trevor St., S. W. 5.  
Near Earl's Court Station. Inclusive terms  
from 9 gu. per week 10/6 a day.  
Phone Frobisher 4054  
MISS R. WINDLE

## LONDON

## SAYSCOURT HOTEL

4 INVERNESS TERRACE  
HYDE PARK, W. 2

A beautiful and most comfortable private resi-  
dential, personally recommended for excellent  
table and service; English meat, constant hot  
water, gas fire, perfect light, night, from  
3.30. P. M. to 11. P. M. Terms moderate.  
walk of Kensington Gardens; central for all  
parts; inclusive terms from 3 gu. single, 6  
gu. double, Park 2540.

LONDON—Business ladies and students, a  
refined, comfortable home, just opened, at 6  
Belgrave Avenue (5 minutes Belgrave tube or  
Swiss Cottage); excellent plain cooking, well-  
appointed house, inclusive terms, breakfast,  
dinner, full week-ends, sharing large rooms  
30/-, double 35/-, single 42/-, JANE GRAVES,  
Phone 4021 Primrose Hill.

LONDON, SOUTH KENSINGTON, 4 Bram-  
bley, 8 W. 5—Accommodation in well-  
appointed, quiet house, good cooking, every  
comfort; lounges opening into gardens. Ken-  
sington 8465.

LONDON—Comfortably furnished bed-sit-  
ting rooms with breakfast; dinner when re-  
quired; quiet, private house, close District  
Railway and buses. 8 Burlington Gardens,  
London, W. 2.

LONDON, GOLDERS GREEN—Board resi-  
dence, 1 double, 1 single; breakfast & evening  
meal, week-ends if required. MISS "CLAY"  
WORTHY, 64 Woodville Road, Golders Green,

## Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada  
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/2  
line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement  
measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank  
and reference card required from those who advertise under a  
Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading

## BOARD and RESIDENCE

(Continued)  
LONDON—Large & small well furnished  
bed sitting rooms with service; breakfast;  
private residence; very central. 21 Tavistock  
Street, Gordon Square, W. C.

Near Christian Science Church  
34 Inverness Terrace  
Hyde Park, London, W. 2  
An ideal home, perfectly appointed, quiet,  
refined & comfortable; very convenient to  
all parts; terms from 6 gu. 8 gu. double,  
3 gu. 3 1/2 gu. single.

## QUANTOCK HOUSE

Guest House for Professional Women  
LONDON—Quiet home with modern con-  
venience; bed sitting rooms with use of public  
rooms & garden; constant hot water; gas fire,  
partial board, good cuisine; excellent tube &  
bus service; from 2 gu. MISS COM



## DAILY FEATURES

## One Minute Biographies.



Who: HENRY CLAY.

Where: The United States.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An American statesman. Having received but meager schooling, the young Clay was offered the post of clerk of the Virginia High Court of Chancery; there he made the most of his opportunity to study law, being admitted to the bar in 1797, about the time he emigrated to Kentucky. It was not long before he took an interest in current affairs, in the question of slavery in particular. His articles and his speeches thrust him before the public; he went to the State Legislature, then to the Senate to fill a vacancy; by 1811, when but 34 years old, he was made Speaker of the national House of Representatives. He was one of that group of young "War Hawks" whose vociferations helped to bring on the War of 1812; and when the peace was to be made, Clay represented his country at Ghent.

Looking back across the years, one visualizes Henry Clay an intellectual giant among giants. His political associates were such men as Calhoun, Webster, Andrew Jackson, Van Buren, Madison, Monroe, Polk, J. Q. Adams. One links Clay with such issues as that of the "Tariff of Abominations" which so stirred strife between North and South that the Union was actually endangered. In the end, it was he who stretched out a hand to his long-time political opponent, Calhoun, so that a compromise was effected. Later Clay who, by his tact, judgment and patience, was a very prince of peacekeepers, brought about the Compromise of 1850 between the slave states and the Abolitionists. During his years in the Senate, he left his indelible stamp upon most of the vital issues of his day, yet Clay failed to reach the goal which was probably nearest his heart. He failed to reach the Presidency, though he tried for it three times. Since his day it has been often held that an ungrateful country refused its ultimate gift to the citizen who was best fitted to receive it.

## THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How many new college presidents have been elected in the United States since Jan. 1, 1929?—Editorial Notes... 20
2. What plant blossoms in the winter while all others are dormant?—Garden Page... 20
3. Readers are invited to help re-establish what Radio Page feature?—Radio Page... 20
4. What is the average length of American freight trains?—Odds and Ends... 20
5. Are fewer Americans visiting France?—World's Great Capitals... 20

Grade Yourself  
What Is Your Percentage?

## Brevities

**Boston Transcript:** Housewives in Kingston, N. Y., time boiling eggs by counting the number of eggs as traffic lights shift. If the length of time pedestrians are forced to wait on some of our Boston street corners were similarly used, it might be found that the eggs were hard-boiled.

**Philadelphia Inquirer:** Descendants of German colonists who made their homes along the Volga in the time of Catherine the Great are now leaving as fast as they can. They're probably getting tired of hearing the boatmen sing the same song.

**Arkansas Gazette:** Fashion writer says "color always gives a style superiority over untinted materials." There is one costly exception. "There is one exception, the well-known style superiority of red flannels have over white flannels."

**Judge:** The lady next door, who sings and plays the piano, is back home again, we hear, after being away a long time. Last night she sang Ramona. We had no idea she'd been as far away as all that.

**Kansas City Star:** The tin can, according to a recent investigator, contains only one-sixth tin. The rest is steel. We trust that will be a lesson to those persons who find so much pleasure in speaking disrespectfully of our motorcar.

**Brunswick Pilot:** One reason we await television with eager anticipation is to see if the morning exercise announcer is actually going through the exercise himself.

**Winston-Salem Journal:** A \$1000 car may have some of the same features as one costing \$10,000—the time payment plan, for instance.

**Dallas News:** Lindbergh has been admitted to the Social Register. Well, he has been moving in higher circles from his youth up.

**Buffalo News:** Slang is just sport-model language stripped to get more speed with less horsepower.

**Montreal Star:** An antique is a piece of furniture you wouldn't have if nobody else wanted it.

**Toledo Blade:** To the amateur investor it is a one-way Wall Street.

## A Quotation for Today

TRY to do to others as you would have them do to you, and do not be discouraged if they fail sometimes.—DICKENS

## Odds and Ends

**Automobile Replacements**  
More than 55 per cent of the world's production of automobiles for last year, estimated at 5,203,139, was required for replacements.

**The Tankers**  
The marine transportation of oil in the United States dates back to 1861.

**American Indians**  
Figures of the Bureau of Indian Affairs show that there are 193 tribes of Indians in the United States.

**Food Consumption in N. Y.**  
The inhabitants of New York City consume 3,500,000 tons of food a year.

**Le Bourget**  
It takes three-quarters of an hour to motor to the aviation field at Le Bourget from Paris. The flying field is about seven and one-half miles northeast of Paris.

**Air Progress**  
The Department of Commerce reports that more than 6000 airplanes will be licensed during 1929 in the United States.

**Investment Trusts**  
At the beginning of 1929, there were 170 investment trusts in Great Britain, with an aggregate capital of approximately £250,000,000.

## The Children's Corner

## The Little Puzzlers' Club

**The Nail Puzzle**  
"HELLO, there, fellow member of the Little Puzzlers' Club!" shouted Jack to Ted, as they came out of the school yard Tuesday afternoon. "I'm all ready for the meeting over at your workshop this afternoon, and I have brought along my two nails."

By this time two other members of the club had joined them, and the group had a merry race to the workshop behind Ted's house. After all had arrived, and each had given the secret password, Charlie asked Ted if they might use the vise on the workbench.

"You see, we shall have to bend the nails we have brought, and we shall need something to hold them as we bend them. I've brought along a couple of spikes, too, for we shall need one to bend the nails around."

"Yes, it will be quite all right to use the vise, but we shall have to take turns, for there is only one vise."

"That's all right," said Charlie, "though I have an idea that if we fastened one of the spikes down to the bench, or some other solid place, it would work just as well."

Taking one of the spikes, Charlie soon had it fastened securely to a large packing box by driving a few nails near it and bending them over to hold the spike, which he allowed to stick out an inch or so beyond the edge of the box.

"There, now, two of us can work at a time," he said. Taking one of the nails he had brought, and which were about three inches long, he bent it in the middle, and using the spike to form it, he soon had it bent around double, leaving a little loop in the center of the nail. He had used a hammer to help, but using a pair of pliers on the bench had used them to bring the nail around to the proper shape. He bent the second nail in the same way.

The boys had been watching him, and now they were busy bending the nails they had brought along. "Now that I have the two nails properly bent," said Charlie, "I will slip one on the other, and he thrust the point of one nail through the hole in the other, and with a little twist had them linked together."

And when we came to our house Mrs. Simpson took it and said, 'Why, snubs it for you.'

This morning I met the postman and he gave me a package to carry.

Then I got all excited and wiggled my tail and asked her to open it in a hurry!

But she wouldn't do it because somebody had written 'Do Not Open Until Christmas' or something like that on it.

Now doesn't that just beat all you ever heard of?

## I Record only the Sunny Hours



## Purse and Letters

**Los Angeles**  
A FAITHFUL teacher who had served for 50 years in the public schools of a small city in a middle western state, was the surprised and happy recipient of a purse of sufficient amount for a trip abroad during the summer vacation.

The high school alumni association and friends started this fund, and sent out letters to her former pupils residing in many parts of the United States, giving them the opportunity of contributing for this purpose and requesting that personal letters be written to her which would be bound and presented to her with the money at the alumni banquet.

The response was most gratifying and it was a joyous occasion for all when she received this loving appreciation of so many years of public service.

## In Lighter Vein

**Cheap at the Price**  
He was a rich man and a generous one, but he did not like to be "done." On one of his visits to a fashionable resort the hotel proprietor took advantage of his visitor's wealth, and the bill he presented was exorbitant.

The visitor, however, paid without a murmur. Then he said, as he folded the receipt, "By the way, have you any penny stamps?" "Yes, sir," said the manager. "How many would you like?" "25—how much are they apiece?"—*Halifax Herald.*

**Still Postponing**  
Irate Passenger: "You say the noon train has been postponed until tomorrow? Well, I suppose I'll have to take the evening train."

**Ticket Agent:** "That's been postponed until next week. You see, this railroad has just elected a new president, and he was formerly a judge."—*Chicago Daily News.*

**He Will Have His Joke**  
Salesman: "You'll like this plane, Colonel Lindbergh." Lindbergh: "I think I'll take it." Salesman: "Shall I send the bill to you today?"

Lindbergh: "No, I think you better send the bill to Morrow."—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

**Deperately Poor Gopher (who has felt rain):** "My umbrella, boy." Caddy: "Wouldn't you do better with your nubbick, sir?"

**Not the Idea**  
Landlady: "I'm sorry you didn't think the chicken was good. I told the cook how to make it. Perhaps she did not catch the idea."

**Boarder:** "No—it was the chicken she missed."—*Buffalo Bison.*

**Late in Any Case**  
Passenger: "Why are we late, porter?" Porter: "The train ahead, suh, is behind, and we was ahead befo' he was."—*Arizona Kitty-Kat.*

**The First Step**  
"Pamela says Jack came very near proposing to her the other night."

"Is that so?" "Yes, he told her there was a button off his coat."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

**Windows Thrown In**  
"We have put one room with two windows for 10 francs." "How much without the windows?"—*Pages Gales (Yverdon).*

**The Discoverer**  
"How did that restaurant man make so much money?" "He invented the process of cutting a pie into five quarters."

## A Word a Day

**Monad**  
In Greek philosophy a *monas* (monas) was "a unit, an individual atom," from *monos* (monos), "alone, sole." In later years, however, we find Bruno employing the derived word, "monad," to designate a microscopic embodiment of the divine essence which, he said, pervaded and constituted the universe.

In contrast to this pantheism, Leibnitz went so far as to see it as a self-acting being or substance with varying degrees of perfection, the highest capable of thought, constituting human beings, next lower animals and fishes, then plants, minerals, and elements.

As generally used, a "monad" may be said to be an ultimate unit of anything, an irreducible particle.

The preferred pronunciation of monad calls for a short o as in odd, a as in am. The first syllable is accented.

"The monad was once held to be the basis of creation."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—E. J.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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## EDITORIALS

### Battleships and Diplomacy

ACCORDING to newspapers which have not been notable for a friendly attitude toward naval limitation, Administration officials at Washington look with great doubt upon the proposition for the abolition of battleships. They assert that, while President Hoover undoubtedly will applaud such a move, they believe it only possible if all five of the great powers should join in it, and the assertion is made that, powerful as those powers are, they could not afford to adopt such a program unless it was universally accepted.

It should be kept in mind that battleships are essentially valuable to fight other battleships. No longer are they regarded as available for the reduction of land defenses. The reverses sustained by the British navy in its efforts to destroy the Turkish defenses at the Dardanelles settled that proposition. They are certainly needless as part of the policing of the seas, or for the purpose of keeping trade lines open, a naval duty upon which both the British and United States authorities lay great stress. They are, in fact, essentially offensive weapons, thoroughly out of place in a world which has accepted seriously the Kellogg peace pact, enormously burdensome in the cost they lay upon the taxpayers of the country maintaining them. If the five nations which now chiefly maintain them should scrap them all, the relative strength of the navies of these powers to each other would not be appreciably changed.

But presumably the unnamed officials at Washington set up the apprehension that the possession of battleships by nations not regarded as first class powers on the sea would leave the present great powers to some extent defenseless should they join in abolishing capital ships. The Argentine, for example, has two; Brazil, two; Chile, one; Soviet Russia, two; very antiquated, probably like much else in the Soviet establishment, sadly out of repair; Spain possesses two, the condition of which may probably be fairly described as similar to that of the Russian naval establishment. This constitutes the list of capital ships which would remain in existence should the five great powers agree to scrap those that they maintain. None of these ships is wholly modern, none carries guns of the ten-inch caliber, with which the United States proposes to arm its new cruisers. In all probability, these cruisers will be more speedy, with better protective armament, and more powerful in every way than any of the battleships maintained by the secondary powers.

Moreover, it is to be kept in mind that the five-power conference at London is only a prelude to a general disarmament conference which must be held under the auspices of the League of Nations. It seems only reasonable to believe that the example of the five richest governments in declaring themselves unwilling longer to bear the burden of the construction and maintenance of these colossal floating forts would be accepted and imitated with a sigh of relief by the lesser nations. Add to this the fact that without exception the battleships of these lesser nations have been built in the shipyards of England or the United States, and we have a very simple means of preventing any addition to their battleship fleet or any considerable repairs or modernizing of those in existence. If the diplomacy of the five great naval powers is inadequate to cope with so simple a situation as this in order that each may be saved an expenditure of tens of millions a year on offensive naval armament, it would seem time to develop a new type of diplomat.

### Proof Versus Innuendo

NO ONE allegation against the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is more persistently circulated at present as an argument than that it has failed, and this in face of the fact that the accusation, far from being demonstrably true, is refuted by a dispassionate study of actual conditions in the United States. The aim of the Prohibition Amendment is to handle the liquor problem, and it is succeeding to a greater degree than any system, past or contemporary, yet devised.

The seeming force of this subtle innuendo of failure arises from distorted views given by some sections of the press and by speakers and writers representing anti-prohibition groups. Started in this way, the impression is passed on as true by those not in a position to judge of its accuracy. It becomes an unquestioned assumption, even among citizens sincerely desirous of reaching a solution of the liquor problem. When accepted, it tears down respect for the Eighteenth Amendment, by casting upon it the aspersions of failure.

Proof that the statement is true is not adduced, even when the assumption is most strenuously advanced. The very difficulty of proving failure by a wide study of conditions in the United States is used to laugh down concrete evidences of success, brought to light in such studies. Statistics are tabooed, or brushed aside with the shallow saying, "Anything can be proved by statistics."

Even more frequent at present is the assumption that somewhere in the world, in Canada or in some Utopias, the liquor problem is being handled better than in the United States.

Coupled with the insistent dissemination of the falsehood that the Eighteenth Amendment has failed and is responsible for lawlessness, this canard produces unrest and disrespect for the prohibition law, when there should be confidence, based upon a recognition of its genuine and proved benefits.

After eight years of trial in British Columbia and Quebec, the government sales plans of Canada, in the last two years especially, have shown striking increases in drinking, with the attendant disorders that always have characterized societies where alcohol flows freely. Manufacture, importation and exportation of liquors are increasing, bootlegging for home consumption is admittedly thriving, and disrespect for the liquor laws is common. In a word, government sale is found to solve none of the major liquor problems, and actually intensifies some of them by giving the stamp of approval to the liquor traffic, and putting more liquor in circulation.

This evidence from Canada should silence the claim that compromise with the liquor traffic is preferable to prohibition. The giving of due honor to the Eighteenth Amendment, as the best method yet devised for handling the liquor problem, will come when undeniable social, industrial and moral benefits, to be observed on every hand, weigh more in the decisions of individual citizens than selfish desires, biased press accounts, or unsupported assumptions of failure.

### Pennsylvania's Paradoxical Parity

IT IS a paradoxical political parity Pennsylvania has won by the seating of Joseph R. Grundy as its junior representative in the United States Senate. The paradoxes are past, present and potential. The Senate barred William S. Vare because \$785,000 was spent in the primary campaign for his ticket and because it found the Pennsylvania state election of 1926 tainted with fraud; it now accepts Mr. Grundy as the appointee of a Governor who was chosen in that same election and for whose ticket \$1,800,000 was spent in the primary. Mr. Grundy was money-getter-in-chief for that ticket.

In a sense then the net result of the Senate's objections to big campaign funds is to bestow the rewards of victory upon the bigger fund. Undoubtedly the Senate was correct in deciding that it had no legal right to bar Mr. Grundy as the properly accredited appointee. Clearly it did not accept him because it wanted him. Indeed, while waiting for admittance the new Senator enjoyed a most unusual opportunity of hearing how little his prospective playmates desired to play with him.

A less hardy novice might wonder how much he could hope to accomplish for his State in a body which received him so unwillingly. But Mr. Grundy on a previous occasion had been equally frank with senators and apparently has no doubt of his ability to get similar results as Pennsylvania's official representative to those which he gained as its unofficial representative during the many years he has been known as the Nation's outstanding high-tariff lobbyist.

Some weeks ago Mr. Grundy told the lobby investigating committee that "backward states" (specifically, sparsely populated western commonwealths) should not have as many senators as states like Pennsylvania. On that theory Pennsylvania still lacks comparative parity. But possibly Mr. Grundy's genuine worth and pleasing persuasiveness may give him a multiple effectiveness sufficient to offset this seeming disparity. He brings undoubted knowledge of his State's needs and viewpoint to the Senate, and if his patriotism has appeared somewhat parochial it is no less so than that expressed by some of his critics. In any case, he must be welcomed for his refreshing candor.

### Has Foreign Study Become Safe?

NOT so very long ago, in a midwestern state legislature, a bill was introduced to forbid the acceptance of Rhodes scholarships by citizens of the State. It was felt by these sturdy patriots that three years' residence abroad was sufficient to taint and demoralize a young American completely, however great his powers of resistance might be.

Times have changed. For of the scholars just appointed, one-fourth are from the United States Naval or Military Academy. Perhaps the governmental authorities feel that the "endoctrination" upon which the service academies pride themselves is sufficient to insulate any young American against dangers he may encounter at Oxford. Much more probably they have concluded that a liberal education, combined with unsupervised and independent travel in England and all over the Continent of Europe, would be useful even for naval officers.

Those who envisage for the army and navy a long and useful service in taking the risks of peace will be glad that young officers are to have this opportunity to establish broad and liberal international contacts during their student days.

For the rest, the Rhodes scholarship system goes on from strength to strength. Increasingly as the years go by do Rhodes scholars grow into positions of service and responsibility. This year, too, the system has been enormously liberalized by allowing scholars to take the third year of their scholarship wherever they wish. The Rhodes idea has spread to more and more institutions and countries, so that men and women from all over the world are coming to the United States to study in greater numbers than ever. It is not too early to say that America is beginning to pay back to Europe some of the great cultural and educational debt which she owes.

### Austria Reforms Its Constitution

BY PASSING the second and third readings of the bill for constitutional reform, Austria has staved off, for a time at least, any threat of conflict which may have developed in the last few months. The Heimwehr has been particularly insistent in its demands, and although successful in a measure, it has been unable to obtain a majority for a number of articles which it had hoped to incorporate in the bill. It failed in its endeavor to deprive Vienna of the title and privileges of an auton-

mous province. Nor was it possible to find support for the plan to restore the titles of nobility. On the other hand, the powers of the President in time of crisis are increased in the bill, education everywhere is brought under control of the Ministry of Education, the auditing of provincial and municipal finances is to be done by the state accountancy department, and politicians are made ineligible for posts in the three highest tribunals, this last move being designed to free the law courts from political influence. All these proposed changes will help to clear the way for a loan, of which Austria is in great need owing to the depressed condition of its finances.

But, as has been pointed out before, Austria can hardly expect to obtain the necessary financial assistance while it maintains its political armies, the Heimwehr and the Schutzbund, for as long as private military organizations continue to exert a dominant influence in politics, the peace of the country is far from secure. The complete disbandment of such armed forces is then the next task facing Dr. Johann Schober, the Chancellor. Nothing short of this, it is believed, will restore the necessary confidence. Organizations that put their trust in the strength of arms alone have no place in the new age, for the council table has long since supplanted the battle field as the place for the settlement of vital questions of state.

### Women: The Greatest Managers

NOT the great captain of American industry who, sitting quietly, alertly, in his deep-cushioned swivel chair, with tense fingers playing about a battery of multicolored electric buttons lining his desk, may influence the destiny of commerce from Middletown to Mitropa; nor, indeed, the high-powered tariff lobbyist who must, with ingratiating mien or stormy comment, maneuver a little election, put a "backward state" in its place, or enlist the aid of a neighboring government; nor even the new style modern dictator whose upraised arm or menacing frown must quell a revolt or start a war—no, these men of a recent day, impressive and imposing though they may be, are not the great managers of the world. The title must rest upon a less heralded and less conspicuous figure. Specifically, in the opinion of the American Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, it resides most fittingly and most comfortably upon the brow of the "Wife of the Workingman," who, collectively and individually, is declared to be "the greatest business manager in the world." And, for one, we are in no position or mood to deny Mr. Davis's conclusion.

To the contrary, even a casual examination of the hard facts—and by hard we would mean practical, not necessarily unpleasant—will demonstrate that Mr. Davis has made a thoroughly discerning comment and that his judgment is buttressed not only by a just estimate of feminine capacity, but by a knowledge of the increasing importance of women as the controllers and distributors of wealth throughout the United States.

Is it not well known that women are the pre-eminent purchasing agents of the Nation, a fact which holds true whether it concerns silk stockings or gentlemen's cravats? Kenneth M. Goode and Harford Powell Jr., in a survey of twelve categories of retail establishments in New York City found, for example, that in all but two of these classes women were the principal customers both in numbers and in volume of purchase. The following table is particularly illuminating:

| Type of store:    | Per cent of purchases by men | Per cent of purchases by women |
|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Silks             | 2                            | 98                             |
| Jewelry           | 10                           | 90                             |
| Department store  | 18                           | 82                             |
| Grocery store     | 19                           | 81                             |
| Electric supplies | 20                           | 80                             |
| Drug store        | 22                           | 78                             |
| Pianos            | 22                           | 78                             |
| Men's socks       | 25                           | 75                             |
| Leather goods     | 33                           | 67                             |
| Men's neckwear    | 37                           | 63                             |
| Hardware          | 51                           | 49                             |
| Automobiles       | 59                           | 41                             |

Now, it should not be concluded that women are simply spending someone else's money. Be it good or bad for the Nation—and no doubt it is all to the good—the capital of the United States is tending to come under feminine control. Already women comprise the majority of stockholders in a number of America's largest corporations, including the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, United States Steel, and others. Women are beneficiaries of 80 per cent of the \$95,000,000,000 of life insurance in force in the United States and Canada, and last year 139 American women paid taxes on incomes exceeding \$500,000 as against 123 men in this group.

Truly, when Mr. Davis calls the American housewife "the greatest business manager in the world" he almost understates his case.

### Editorial Notes

That wild statements about United States "imperialism" do not rightly express the South American attitude is shown by the comment of the Argentine newspaper, El Diario, on Commander Byrd's south polar flight:

The world frequently refuses to forgive the United States for its economic preponderance, forgetting that it is only this material prosperity which makes possible far-reaching spiritual and idealistic achievements which to countries less prosperous materially can only remain dreams impossible of realization.

The latest achievement of Commander Byrd and his companions must remind us of the great idealistic capacity and power for the general welfare of the nation they represent.

Happily, many North Americans are beginning to reflect a similar neighborly understanding of the Latin-American peoples.

The San Francisco Chronicle says: "The good hotels now have everything to make you feel at home, except a dripping faucet and a window that rattles all night." Perhaps some enterprising hostel will take the hint and try to oblige. But even at that, it seems to have overlooked the furnace-stoking and walk-shoveling activities that constitute a regular feature of home to many.

The new year, with the time-worn habit of making resolutions, is drawing near; but why put off till tomorrow what may be done today?

### Touring Again With Archibald

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THE sea was calm, and without further adventure we glided into Ostend harbor. Then for the first time we experienced the delightful difference between traveling by train and traveling by motorcar. While the crowd of noncar passengers struggled with their luggage, shouted for porters and wedged themselves in masses in the gangways, we superior beings owning cars (some seven or eight in number) sat quietly in our chairs, or hung over the rail watching the common.

When all the passengers had disembarked, we strolled leisurely down the gangway, sauntered casually through the passport office, made our way with lofty unconcern through the custom shed, where perspiring porters shouted for the owners of the luggage they carried, and where custom officials delved into open suitcases. We emerged calmly from all the turmoil onto the open wharf by the side of the boat, where the A. A. representative met us, took possession of the carnet, and told us to leave everything to him.

Just what he did we never knew, but half an hour later, having refreshed ourselves at the pleasant station restaurant, we found "Jerry" on the wharf; a polite customs official, without examining our luggage, accepted our word that we had nothing dutiable to declare, the petrol tank was refilled, the carnet returned to Archibald, and we were free to use the roads of Belgium.

"Remember to drive on the right," were the parting words of the A. A. man as he wished us "Bon jour." "Now, could anything be simpler than that?" asked Archibald, as we rolled away from the wharf into the streets of Ostend. "No fuss, no worry, everything arranged for you. This carnet business is certainly the swiftest—wow! That truck nearly caught us! I must remember to keep to the right."

"Absolutely!" I gasped. Archibald's driving memory was excellent for a few minutes, and then he attempted to drive round a policeman on point duty directing the traffic. The English rules of driving again asserted themselves in Archibald's thought, and the Belgian traffic director said something. I don't know what he said, but he said it vigorously. Archibald flinched and changed his direction. "I really must remember this right-hand driving," he said. "It seems rather silly, but when one is in a strange country, one must—er—now, what's the matter?" Several people called out to us as we entered a narrow thoroughfare.

"I rather think this is a one-way street," I said. "Of course," said Archibald, as he reversed out, "anyone can see that. It says, 'Sense Interdite' which means—er—freely translated, 'Get out and keep out.' Why didn't you tell me? You must be more careful, old chap, if you're going to be anything more than cargo. Now, where's that hotel?"

We had decided to remain in Ostend over night, and after some circling and inquiry, we found the Hotel X on the sea front. It was a large hotel, and everything about it seemed to be in proportion. A large concierge met us at the doorway, a tall head waiter conducted us to the reception bureau, where a portly manager assigned us a room. The room itself was vast and palatial in appointments, and the height of the ceiling was awe-inspiring. After our luggage had been brought in by a muscular but cheerful porter, Archibald sat down in a cavernous armchair and surveyed the surroundings. He seemed rather disturbed about something.

"I say, old chap," he said finally, "do you happen to know what these hotels—er—charge for a room like this?" "Charge?" I exclaimed. "Do you mean to say you didn't ask the price?"

"Well—er—no, I didn't. That dignified personage who gave us the room seemed to take it for granted that we were—er—well, that the question of money was—er, er—if you follow me."

"Archibald," I said, sternly, "hereafter, I will make the hotel arrangements. There's evidently a millionairish look about you, which fortunately I do not possess. Hereafter, please lurk in the background and leave it to me."

"As you please, old chap; but as we're here, let's enjoy being millionaires for a few hours, what? Look at the view from that balcony. It was a beautiful view. A blue expanse of summer sea, with a white surf breaking lazily upon a sandy beach, where thousands of holiday makers were bronzing in the sun or splashing in the water. For a long time we sat upon our balcony chatting and watching the animated scene before us. Then Archibald said, 'It's about time we changed for dinner.'"

"I suppose they do dress for dinner here," I said. "Dress? Of course, absolutely," replied Archibald. "Look at this room. Can you imagine anyone in an hotel like this dining in his ordinary clothes? What would the head waiter say?"

We changed, and about 8 o'clock we entered the dining

room. It was a magnificent room, glittering with gold-framed mirrors, and lit by chandeliers decked with crystal pendants. The head waiter met and conducted us down the center between vast masses of tables occupied by pairs and groups of diners. And not one of those diners wore evening dress! I don't know why. It may have been an "off" night, or perhaps the dressy people dined later, but the fact remains that Archibald and I were the only ones dressed for dinner!

Archibald sat down at his table, adjusted his monocle, and glared at the animated but informally dressed diners around him. Then he concentrated his gaze upon the menu, and the ensuing dinner occupied his undivided attention. Our conversation was desultory, and when we had finished our dinner, Archibald stalked majestically ahead of me down the long room to the door, looking neither to the right nor left. We did not linger in the lounge, but ascended at once to our regal chamber, where Archibald sat down gloomily in a stately chair.

"Well," I said, cheerfully, "our appearance must have delighted the head waiter, anyway!"

"Hereafter, old chap," said Archibald, sternly, "I shall wear plus fours when I dine abroad. You may prefer to please the head waiter, but I trust that you will not urge me again to sacrifice comfort for—er—conventionalism."

About 9 o'clock the next morning we rolled out of the courtyard of the big hotel in Ostend. The bill for our palatial room of the night before had been settled. It was not so large as we had imagined it might be, but the margin between our imaginary total and that of the actual figures was not great, not enough to become enthusiastic over.

"I should have asked beforehand," said Archibald, contentedly, "but that pompous manager—er—well, when someone takes you for a person who doesn't count his money, you—er—naturally feel that way for a moment, if you follow me, what?"

In a short time we reached the outskirts of Ostend and came to a fork in the road. To the northeast lay the route to Bruges and Antwerp, to the southeast ran the road to Ypres. Archibald halted the car and studied the two signposts.

"There was an old dugout on the Arras road," he said, musingly, as he gazed down the road to "Wipers" (as the British Tommies called it). "I wonder if it's still there. Snug little hole it was—six of us in there—haven't seen it since we climbed out on that beastly wet night to—er. He paused, still gazing thoughtfully down the road. For awhile neither of us spoke, the soft, rhythmic chug of the engine alone breaking the silence.

"Let us not burden our remembrances with a heaviness that's gone," I quoted finally. Archibald nodded slowly and turned the car into the Bruges road.

"You're right, old chap—better not—the Arras road might talk too loud. Now, how far did you say it was to Bruges?" It was not far to the quaint, old town—about twenty miles, I think—and the road stretching away before us was bordered by shade trees, its surface cement, smooth as smooth, and level as the proverbial billiard table.

"Ah!" exclaimed Archibald, as he stepped on the accelerator, "this is something like a road! And there's no speed limit over here, no police traps, this is where 'Jerry' will show us what she can do!" She did. The road was practically clear of other vehicles, and we could see straight ahead, it seemed, for miles. Responding to the pressure of Archibald's foot, "Jerry" shrieked joyously forward while the indicator in the speedometer crept up and up and then up—until I found my hands clutching the edge of the cushioned seat in a vise-like grip!

"Sorry we didn't stop a few minutes in Bruges," I managed to gasp, after what seemed ages of this wild but fascinating whiz.

"Bruges!" exclaimed Archibald, "what do you mean? We're not halfway there yet."

"Are you sure?" I cried. "There was a heavy blur of what seemed houses on each side of us a few moments ago!"

"Was one of them a cathedral?" yelled Archibald, for "Jerry" was absolutely roaring now.

"I don't think so," I yelled in reply. "Then it wasn't Bruges. Bruges has a cathedral. Sit tight and keep calm. 'Jerry' will now cease her loitering and show us what she really can do!"

"Wait, wait!" I cried. "As a gentleman I accept the lady's word that she can make the speedometer look silly, and she doesn't have to prove it to me! Please tell her to ease up, I want to see the scenery."

Archibald laughed and allowed the indicator to drop back to a mere forty, at which pace we seemed at first to creep along; but I breathed more freely and my grip on the cushions relaxed. It was well that we did ease up, for suddenly our cement-surface road came to an end, and paved took its place. B. F.

### From the World's Great Capitals—London

THE official announcement, which was recently made by George Lansbury in the House of Commons, that mixed bathing is to be permitted in the Serpentine next summer, was not altogether unexpected. The chief objection which had to be overcome was that mixed bathing in the royal parks would necessitate the erection of bathing sheds that would spoil the fine views that the few lakes in London's central parks undoubtedly afford. But once a pugilist's London was designed, which it is asserted, would actually improve the natural beauties of the surrounding scenery, the conversion of the Serpentine into a bathing pool was a foregone conclusion. But mixed bathing is only one item in the ambitious program for brightening London, which the new Commissioner of Works has set himself to accomplish with such enthusiasm.

The only difficulty of bringing his plans to fruition is the extreme scarcity of funds, for at present George Lansbury has only obtained £9000, and he wants about £40,000 to put all his other admirable schemes into effect. Most of these concern the provision of more adequate playing grounds for London children. But the grown-ups are not by any means to be overlooked by the fatherly Commissioner of Works; for apart from mixed bathing, George Lansbury proposes to extend the facilities for sport of all kinds in the London parks by the removal of railings and the conversion of every available space of the requisite size into football pitches, tennis and netball courts, putting greens, cinder running paths, and so on. And to cap sport with drama, the irresistible septuagenarian contemplates the erection of open-air theaters. When one compares the apathy of his predecessors in office, there is little wonder that George Lansbury has become one of the most popular figures in London and is even winning acclamation from his political foes.

The curious instance of a woman who recently confessed in a London suburban court that, although she had lived in that suburb for over twenty-eight years, she had never been to the West End is a phenomenon which is in no way characteristic of women suburban dwellers. There are countless city men to whom Aldgate Pump is a frontier more effective than the English Channel. To a great number of West End inhabitants the East End is, indeed, unknown territory. And vice versa. Again it has been repeatedly observed that the most famous churches, museums, galleries, palaces and monuments are practically unknown to the average Londoner, who seems to be content with the knowledge that they exist somewhere or, at most, that he passes them on the way to his office and can recognize their exteriors. But it is not only the so-called "man-in-the-street" who is ignorant of the interiors of most of London's famous buildings. No less a person than G. Bernard Shaw has recently confessed that he has never been inside the Houses of Parliament. Some time ago, indeed, he was engaged in a fierce controversy over

the necessity of improving the exterior of St. Stephen's by lopping off its upper story, but this, it now appears, was merely an aesthetic extravagance, wherein the consideration of the crowded amenities of the Members of Parliament and the Peers of the Realm played no part. And Mr. Shaw lives within a few minutes' walk of the Palace of Westminster!

Charles B. Cochran, one of the most enterprising theatrical showmen that London has known for a long time, has lately espoused the cause of the talkies and, having given one of his theaters in Piccadilly to "The Taming of the Shrew," is now reported to be contemplating the conversion of the Albert Hall into a superpalace for talkies. But before talkies can be presented in London's largest hall, Mr. Cochran will apparently have to complete his chasing of the famous echo, which he has tried several times already to lure out of its present habitation somewhere in the dome of the huge building. But the Albert Hall echo, which when the building is empty is said to endure for eleven seconds, and when it is full for five, has so far refused all the blandishments of wire nettings or draperies. The only way to eliminate it is by rebuilding certain parts of the hall. This, it appears, is rather a costly process, especially as it is suggested by experts that, even if certain structural alterations are made, the echo will merely shrink in volume, but will not totally disappear. Apparently, however, an echo of two seconds' duration will not affect talkies, and it is this rather inadequate compromise with the elusive vocal shadow that Mr. Cochran appears to have in view.

The University of London is, perhaps, one of the most scattered universities in the world, for its colleges are to be found in every part of London. Founded originally as an undenominational center of learning, it has long ago outgrown its purpose and presents a most varied conglomeration of science and arts colleges, some of which, like University College in Gower Street, King's College in the Strand, and East London College in Mile End, contain all faculties, and form in themselves, as it were, miniature universities, and others, like the School of Economics and the Imperial College of Engineering, contain only single faculties and form specialized centers of study. It has always been extremely difficult to centralize the activities of so extensive and widely scattered an institution, and the Senate building in South Kensington imparted only a slight feeling of unity to its various colleges by concentrating all the more important university functions in one place. It has now, however, been decided to erect on a site in Bloomsbury special university headquarters, which, in addition to ceremonial and examination halls, will contain lecture halls, libraries and administrative offices. These, while not interfering with the activities of the existing colleges, will provide, it is hoped, a certain homogeneity to the university.